Sebastian Kneipp's spas gain in popularity

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Among the many spas and health resorts in this country, those that are associated with the Sebastian Kneipp system are the most numerous and varied. Scattered throughout the Federal Republic from the North Sea coast to the fringe of the Alps are eleven Kneipp spas with medicinal baths and 31 health resorts, not counting many other resorts where people seeking rest and relaxation are treated as efficiently and effectively according to Kneipp methods as in the home of this system in Wörishofen.

The map issued by the association of Federal Republic spas, on which conventional spas are marked by springs, seaside baths by a beach-chair and climatic health resorts by a fir-tree, now shows 42 watering-cans. These are the Kneipp spas and health resorts. Three years ago there were two spas and seven health resorts less on the list.

The eleven Kneipp spas and 31 health resorts treat the same categories of physical ailments. Besides feelings of mental and physical exhaustion, these include ailments of the heart and blood vessels, metabolic disturbances, rheumatic and digestive ailments and congestion of the respiratory tracts.

Kneipp spas do not differ essentially from Kneipp health-resorts. Both systems must fulfill the same climatic and hygienic conditions required in the various treatments offered. "The existence, unopposed, for one year of a Kneipp health resort" secures special recognition of this institution as a Kneipp spa (*Heilbad*, as opposed to *Kurort*).

The most renowned Kneipp spa is of course the birth-place of the cures in Wörishofen in Bavaria where in 1855 the young chaplain to the convent there introduced the cold-water treatment he had already recommended with success elsewhere. Kneipp's fame spread rapidly. Before he died the tiny rural village was welcoming 33,000 spa guests.

Today, Wörishofen, which was recognised as a spa in 1920 and raised to the status of a township in 1949, is one of the nine foremost health resorts in this country with well over one million overnight stays annually. The friendly, beautifully laid-out spa, which is also the organisational centre of the Kneipp movement, has a network of 253 health centres ranging from sanatoriums to hotels and hospitals with a total of 6,500 beds.

Lauterberg, the mecca of Kneipp followers in the north, has a longer history of hydrotherapy than Wörlshofen. When Priessnitz in Gräfenberg in Sudentenland became world famous for restoring people to health with his wet sponge a doctor from Lauterberg went to Gräfenberg to study the cure. He was so excited by it that he introduced it in his home town in 1839.

Since then Lauterberg has been treating diseases by baths and mineral waters. In 1926 it adopted the more progressive Kneipp system.

Bergzabern, buried in forests in the sunny Palatinate and Wilhelmshöhe with its romantic parks and famous water games on the fringe of the Habichtswald not only have the advantage of being Kneipp watering-places but are also climatic health resorts. On the Octagon, from the pyramide of which Hercules, a Wilhelmshöhe landmark, looks far into the land of Hesse, every breath of air is worth a fortune, as Bismarck's doctor once remarked.

Along with these five Kneipp spas, every resort in the country associated with the Kneipp tradition offers excellent facilities for various kinds of treatment. Berleburg, for example, has experienced an influx of patients since 1953 comparable almost with the early growth of Wörishofen.



The spa gardens at Bad Wörishofen

(Photo: Kurverwaltung Bad Wörishofen)

Also to be recommended are Berneck, strangely enough the one town in Bavaria north of the Danube to adopt the Kneipp method; Iburg in the Teutoburger Wald; and Malente-Gremsmühlen in Holstein between two charming lakes. Marienberg belongs to a western landscape, the Westerwald. Also Münstereifel the streets of which still seem to be rooted in the Middle Ages.

From the point of view of landscape the variety of Kneipp health resorts is much greater. On the tourist charts Oberstdorf comes first. With an annual total of 1.4 million overnight stays it has grown into this country's foremost climatic health resort.

That Oberstdorf with its 9,000 beds, best known by Alpinists, should have planned and worked for recognition as a Kneipp spa is the best compliment that has been paid to the Kneipp movement in this century. It is also a proof that many holiday-makers, tired and spent after a hard year's work, are not content to seek recuperation merely in relaxation and long walks. They also avail themselves of the spa's health-giving facilities.

Hindelang, the second health resort in the Allgäu, followed Oberstdorf's example in 1966. The Allgäu has four other Kneipp resorts: Füssen-Faulenbach, Grönenbach, where Kneipp lived for a while in his youth, Ottobeuren, to the south of Kneipp's birth-place, Stephansried, and Oy in the Nesselwane district of Mittelberg. At an altitude of over 2,800 feet, Oy is the highest Kneipp resort in the country.

The Black Forest also has six Kneipp spas — Neustadt on the Hollental railway line; Peterstal in the Renchtal, offering mineral and mud baths; St Blasien, the third Kneipp spa to be recognised as a climatic health resort; Schömünzach on the Schwarzwaldtälerstrasse; Villingen and Waldkirch below the Kandel.

Six Kneipp resorts are also found in the Rhineland — Boppard and Vallendar am Rhein; Hennef, the oldest Kneipp health resort in the Rhineland is on the Sieg; Camberg in the Taunus; Daun and Kyllburg are situated along the Eifel. Boppard followed Lauterberg's example in 1849 and introduced the Priessnitz treatment then being developed.

Four Kneipp resorts are found in Westphalia. These are Fredeburg in the Sauerland; Laasphe in Wittgensteiner Land; Olsberg also in the Sauerland, where a Kneipp enthusiast opened a sanatorium in 1891, and Wolbeck near Münster.

Kneipp followers can choose between two Kneipp resorts on the Lüneburger Heath. One is in Fallingbostel, the other in Bevensen. To round off the list, the Harz offers Kneipp facilities in Wildemann, in Rhön Gersfeld, in Gras-Ellensbach and in Endbach.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 February 1969)

Bottle post

In a record eight days the contents of a bottle that was thrown overboard on 6 February off the west coast of South Africa, roughly on a line with Cape Town, reached the addressee in Bremen. On the 14 February the letter was delivered to Herr and Frau Behrens in Bremen. It was from their son, an officer on board the freighter *Schwabenstein* which was heading for the Far East.

When it was announced that the *Schwabenstein* would not call on Cape Town as planned, depriving the crew of an opportunity to post letters home before arriving at their destination, some of the crew endeavoured to arrange their own postal service.

They converted an oil drum into a mail carrier. The drum was painted a bright red and "mail" was written on the side.

Into it were placed a number of letters to families and friends. Fifty cents was included for each letter.

Since this was really a bottle-post service, the sailors added a bottle of schnaps from Bremen to the mail package.

Clearly, the new service was most effective. No one knows who fished the drum out of the sea, posted the letters and perhaps had a night of it on the bottle of schnaps. Maybe the drum was simply washed ashore near Cape Town.

What is known is that all the letters arrived undamaged and sooner than expected.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 February 1969)

Statistical survey of suicides



Hannoversche Presse

Can the soulless calculating machine of the present, the computer, help to explain why people commit suicide and how they can be dissuaded from committing this act of self-destruction?

Dr Klaus Thomas in West Berlin thinks so. He is head of an organisation in West Berlin (which has the highest suicide rate in the Federal Republic) set up to help would-be suicides. Dr Thomas also has an expert knowledge of educational practice, psychology and theology.

An office equipment company has worked out a system of evaluation of case histories in this field. The data Dr Thomas has compiled is to be evaluated by data-processing in Paris.

Dr Thomas, who founded the centre to aid potential suicides in West Berlin, has collected 10,000 case histories in twelve years, a unique fund of medical information on this subject. Other studies hitherto conducted on suicide and its causes were generally confined to certain specialised aspects of this phenomenon.

Dr Thomas not only gave medical assistance to people who came to his centre for medical advice (medical in the sense of psychiatric and psycho-therapeutic) but also devoted himself to the human and religious problems involved.

Since he first opened his centre and began methodically to probe the principal causes of suicide Dr Thomas has divided his patients into four classes: a) the helpless, b) the desperate, c) those indirectly threatened by the suicidal urge, d) those directly in danger of doing away with themselves.

Every patient was classified according to fifty main characteristics with 140 possible sub-classifications relating to age, family status, medical diagnoses, suggested therapy and so on. Of 10,000 patients 3,623 were prone to suicide, 1,036 indirectly, 1,987 directly. Patients in the latter group were in such a state that they could not be trusted to go home on their own.

About 24 per cent of Dr Thomas's patients were helpless. Some 39 per cent were desperate.

The computer confirmed the familiar theory that most potential suicides are ill, mentally or physically. Of the 10,000 in Dr Thomas's sample 52.2 per cent were psychotically ill, 23.3 per cent neurologically and 2.7 per cent physically. Together these account for over 78 per cent of people with suicidal tendencies.

The evaluation further revealed that the most common causes of conflict in potential suicides are marriage, love and sex. Over fourteen per cent of the sample were unable to cope with such problems. Serious family crises were the cause of the trouble in a further 3.6 per cent of the cases and 2.1 per cent were in difficult financial straits, or had professional, legal or other problems unconnected with illness.

The computer also classified data according to groups of persons. The suicidal urge was found to be greater among young girls under twenty. Love affairs were usually the cause.

Thirteen per cent of the seventeen-to-twenty-year-old group had sexual problems. Dr Thomas concluded that sex education is an important part of suicide deterrence.

The computer made one other interesting observation. Most calls from people seeking advice and assistance come in on Tuesdays, the least number are made on Sundays. The most critical time of the day is the late forenoon.

Over 75 per cent of the calls are from women.

(Hannoversche Presse, 20 February 1969)

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 25 March 1969
Eighth Year - No. 363 - By Air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Bonn interprets Paris talks as useful

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Strangely enough top-level Franco-Federal Republic consultations have for once not been a disappointment and not given rise to misunderstandings. The reasons for this state of affairs are lamentable nonetheless. Chancellor Kiesinger and General de Gaulle met at the conference table with next to no expectations but determined not to destroy what is left of goodwill between the two countries.

With things as they are in Paris miracles are not to be expected of Franco-Federal Republic relations and none happened. Should resignation be the reaction? It is surely better to take a Stoic view and wait until the sun shines over Western Europe again. There can be no way of telling when that will be and who the men will be who with a new political will are to make a new attempt at forging European unity in some way or other.

Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Willy Brandt have not returned to Bonn in a happy frame of mind. Both men believed, when the Grand Coalition government was formed in December 1966, that they would succeed in reactivating ties with Paris and improving relations with the French President.

Both have long since realised that in view of General de Gaulle's foreign policy this accord could only have been achieved at the cost of serious neglect of major Federal Republic interests.

Even after the Paris consultations many advocates of European integration continue to ask which policy on Europe the Federal government supports, the British or the French concept? In view of the political climate in Europe, a climate that is far from what this country would have preferred, and in view of the national interests that have come to the fore Bonn can only pursue a policy that conforms with this country's basic interests.

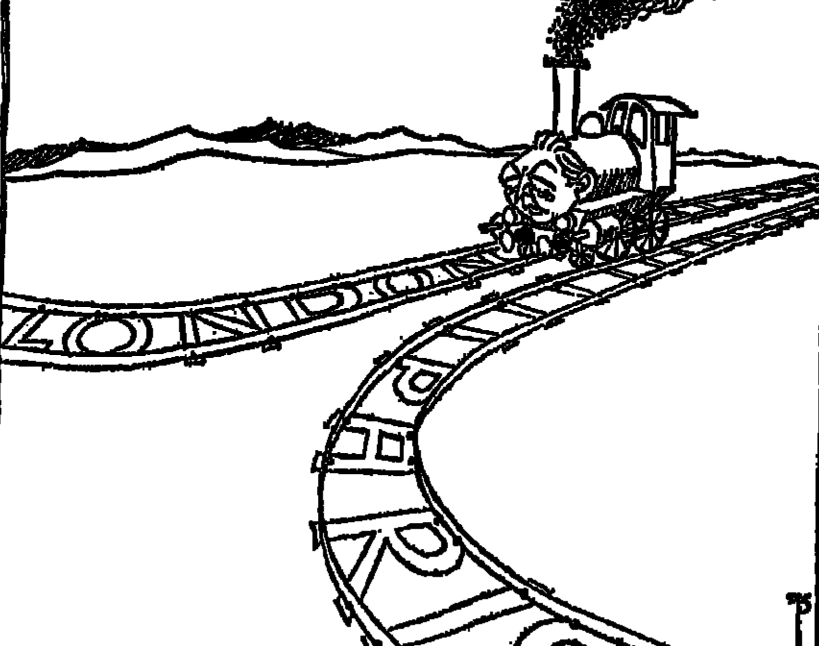
The more friends the better is far from being this country's latest slogan. It expresses a fundamental political necessity. It is why this country sees and will continue to see its alliance with the United States in a different light from the view taken by General de Gaulle.

Neither now nor at any time in the future does this country want to have to choose between Paris and London. A Europe worthy of the name can be set up neither without the British nor without the French and neither without the Germans nor without the Italians.

In the circumstances the Paris talks could hardly do more than result in the conclusion that agreement between Bonn and Paris on the fundamental approach to European integration is impossible, but should Franco-Federal Republic cooperation end and develop into rivalry on this account? It would be foolish to refuse to face the fact that a number of people in this country and evidently a fair number of people in France are asking themselves precisely this question. The answer must be a decided "no" and this, indeed, is the conclusion to which Dr Kiesinger and General de Gaulle came.

Cooperation on the basis of common interests is admittedly changing in character. It is taking place less within a European framework and still less within the framework of the Atlantic alliance. It has increasingly shrunk to bilateral cooperation in various sectors.

This, as the Paris talks bore out, is to continue. The new headings under which cooperation can be grouped are crisis management on monetary matters, joint planning for Lorraine and the Saar and, possibly, a long-term agreement on supplies of French crude oil.



Kiesinger's two tracks to Europe!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

With an eye to the future the will to act jointly as far as possible in the hustle and bustle of world affairs may well be even more important. A united Europe does not exist. There are only the three superpowers, America, Russia and China. This is the harsh truth and there no escaping it.

What can medium-sized powers do to assert their own interests at a time when crucial diplomatic moves are on the cards within the evident political ménage à trois of Washington, Moscow and Peking?

The Chancellor and the General will not only have exchanged views on Richard Nixon and the US-Soviet missile negotiations, which could soon be under way. Both had every reason to coordinate their views on relations between Russia and China and the repercussions on Western and Central Europe.

The Soviet Union's unusual warning against China's allegedly chauvinistic foreign policy was apparently delivered to Paris, Rome, Bonn and Tokyo. Why Paris? Was the approach to Paris intended merely to cover up the main approach to Bonn and Tokyo or was the intention merely indirectly to call on China's four main trading partners in the West to exercise restraint?

Or was, for that matter, the intention to point out to Paris that the all-European detente the General would like to bring about depends on respect for the Soviet Union's interests in the Far East?

Many are the questions that arise and not a single definite answer can be given. The only thing that is certain is that the world does not stand still. In the months to come even greater vigilance and cooler foreign policy calculation may be required of France and this country than hitherto.

Georg Schröder

(DIE WELT, 15 March 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE

Non-proliferation treaty decision must be made shortly

Kieler Nachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Even though deputy government spokesman Conrad Ahlers has stated in Bonn that ratification of the non-proliferation treaty by the US Senate does not bring pressure to bear on this country a decision must be taken sooner or later.

Bonn will, of course, sign, but it can hardly be held against the Federal government that it is trying to avert and lessen dangers and disadvantages that may ensue. That is what a government is there for.

The mere refusal to sign in haste has already been of benefit. Top-level talks with Washington, mainly about a security guarantee, are under way. Bonn is bound to show a vivid interest in this aspect, particularly as the US Congress in debating the treaty again made it clear that the non-proliferation treaty does not in itself involve the United States in additional guarantees towards non-nuclear powers.

In view of this country's geographical location and the events of last August in Prague Bonn has to insist on a guarantee of this kind. What the Russians, who are most interested in Bonn signing, have so far offered is not enough to dispel all misgivings.

Russian Ambassador in Bonn, Semyon Tsarapkin, has clearly not gone back on the enemy-state clause in the UN Charter. Last month Moscow did, it is true, refer to the UN resolution that is supposed to offer non-nuclear countries protection against unprovoked attacks by a nuclear power. But experiences shows that a government is justified in having misgivings about relying on UN guarantees for its security.

The treaty affects not only the security but also the industrial development of this country. Before signing Bonn must know for sure whether or not a nuclear power, specifically the Soviet Union, is in a position to assume control rights that limit this country's prospects. Who, for that matter, is going to pay for inspection? The have-nots cannot be expected to foot the entire bill.

Hans Laymann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 March 1969)

HOME AFFAIRS

Reform offers more power to the Bundestag's elbow

Will the storm which cost former Bundestag president, Eugen Gerstenmaier, his job hasten the introduction of long delayed parliamentary reforms? Dr Wörner, a Christian Democratic Union (CDU) member from Göttingen, born in 1934, recently gave the press details of a long list of demands for parliamentary reform drawn up by a CDU committee under his chairmanship.

A Social Democratic Party (SPD) committee is at present engaged in the same task. It agrees with the CDU committee's views on almost all points. At the beginning of February the deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) Hans-Dieter Genscher also put forward a number of suggested reforms. They do not contradict the proposals of the two major parties, but they are not so far-reaching.

Argument has arisen amongst the public and in the Bundestag over one of the CDU suggestions to the effect that from 1 April 1969 each of the 518 Bundestag members should be allowed an assistant. The assistants would be paid 1,500 Marks per month, including social security contributions.

The Bundestag executive has already set aside four million Marks for this purpose in the parliamentary budget for 1969. It is now up to the budget committee whether there will be a fourth "party" in the Bundestag in future: the assistants' party.

Amongst other things, it would be the assistant's responsibility to answer questions which members receive from their constituents. Many members have to spend almost half their time answering queries from constituents.

In the opinion of SPD member Apel, the Bundestag is at present a three-class society. The party chairmen and their deputies form the top section. They have secretaries and specialised assistants at their disposal. Then comes the second class: members who are provided with additional assistance by firms, associations or trade unions. Third-class members have to make their own coffee, lick stamps, do their own research for draft legislation and write their own speeches.

Many Bundestag members have already said they would appoint a secretary, not an assistant. They are afraid that assistants could form a new lobby and hence represent another sphere of influence.

In the end the CDU committee would like every member to have both an assistant and a secretary, which would of course raise new accommodation problems. Dr Wörner thinks that the assistants would also be kept busy during the three-month summer recess; they would help members with their constituency work. In election years this would, of course, mean helping with election campaigns.

One of the main points of the CDU's proposed reforms is tightening up legislative procedure. The first reading of a bill should be brief and there should not be a debate. The second reading would be the main forum for deliberations. This would be preceded by a general exchange of views which up to now has occupied the third reading. The third reading would then be quite short.

The proposal that the position of the Bundestag president should be strengthened, making his role nearer to that of the Speaker in the British House of Commons, is particularly important. For example, the president would be given powers to conclude a debate, to determine the order of speakers and to tell a digressing speaker to keep to the point. Of course, this presupposes that the Bundestag president does not engage in party politics.

The proposals also include an old suggestion: the president should insist that members address the house and do not simply read their speeches. The president would be able to stop members speaking, who do not comply with this requirement.



Kai-Uwe von Hassel, recently elected Bundestag President before the newly-built Bundestag members' building in Bonn.

(Photo: dpa)

This is an idealistic demand which has often been mooted but never fulfilled.

It is also suggested that the maximum length of speeches should be reduced to fifteen minutes, though exceptions would be permissible. The CDU reform comittee would also like committees dealing with important political issues to meet in public more often than hitherto and to question experts at so-called hearings.

The committee feels that during the current legislative period the Bundestag should decide on the building of a new plenary chamber. As a new chamber would not be ready for occupation for four years or so, the present chamber should be re-organised in horse-shoe form without spending too much money before the next Bundestag convenes, so as to facilitate lively debate.

But all these matters are only external aspects of parliamentary reform. Genuine reform, says Dr Wörner — and one can but agree with him — would have to deal with the following problems: It would have to resolve the dilemma between the essential specialisation of members and their overall responsibility. Members do not understand the details of ninety per cent of the legislation on which they vote.

Wörner regards the fact that most bills originate from the government as a dubious amalgam of executive and legislative functions; moreover, they are presented in a form which makes it difficult for them to be thrown out — this, at any rate, is the opinion of the bureaucracy.

Christine Reinhard

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 21 February 1969)

Clear wine of government reform gets watered down

If Bundestag members had to reach a purely objective decision they would probably reject the watered-down version of the Bill to reform the government's financial and legislative responsibilities. The mediating committee in the struggle between the Bundestag and the Bundesrat is to present this new Bill.

But as vital national issues are settled not only on the basis of objective considerations but also of political views, no one could prophecy the outcome at present. Rainer Barzel and Helmut Schmidt, the parliamentary chairmen of the government parties, will decide amongst themselves whether the Bundestag should — as it could — appeal to the mediating committee. If they consider that the reforms as they stand represent a Grand Coalition success, then the watered-down version is likely to become law.

However, Barzel and Schmidt would be ill-advised to consider the decisions of the mediating committee on the reform of this country's financial constitution as genuine reforms. They should recognise that the wine has been watered down and should risk a second round of negotiations by the committee.

For it is still possible that the Bundestag's desire to introduce reforms might in the end defeat the resistance of the Federal states which are financially strong. The financially strong states have imposed their wishes, which are concerned with money and power, by methods which do not do credit to this country's history.

Years ago the reformers set out to give this country the scope and flexibility it needs if it is to deal effectively with the predictable and unpredictable problems of the future. The government worked out a concept which was explained to the Federal state leaders behind closed doors in advance, so that the government could risk submitting the Bill to and getting it through the various legislative bodies.

Federalism was to be freed of dross and the points were to be set so that the barely sufficient taxation revenue would be rationally distributed. The government, Federal states and local authorities would have to cooperate to achieve this end.

The Bundestag was aware of the magnitude of this task. It excelled itself when it decided by 354 votes to 42, with two abstensions, to improve the government's proposals and to draw up a reform package which deserved the name.

But this reforming zeal brought into play the financially strong states of Baden-Wüttemberg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and also Bavaria, which cannot yet be considered financially secure. These states had three main worries.

They feared that they would lose their strong position brought about by the distribution of high-revenue taxes, income and corporation tax. They did not want to reduce their influence over the poorer states, which they exerted because of the financial levelling between the states. And finally they suspected that Bonn was using financial reforms to effect centralisation.

This instinctive self-preservation on the part of the rich Federal states and of Bavaria was so determined that it sowed doubts in the minds of people who had previously welcomed and openly approved the Bundestag's desire to introduce reforms.

Bavarian Premier Alfons Goppel undertook to minimise the reforming zeal of Franz Josef Strauss, Federal Minister of Finance and chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU). Hesse's Premier Georg August Zinn and Herbert Weichmann, the mayor of Hamburg, got to work — with similar success — on Alex Möller, the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) financial expert in the Bundestag.

These were the politically decisive changes which took place before the meeting of the mediating committee, which was called by the Bundesrat. These changed attitudes meant that in the mediating committee the SPD Bundestag members gave way and no longer supported the line which they had taken in the Bundestag debate.

The new alliance between the financially strong Federal states, SPD and CSU Bundestag members in the committee led to the victory of the demands of Hamburg and Hesse, which are largely in accord with the "Munich solution" put forward by Goppel and Strauss.

The fact that government financial aid to Federal states and local authorities was decided by the mediating committee was simply due to SPD members changing their views on this point because Käte Strobel, Minister of Health, wanted the financing of hospitals to be controlled by the government.

And so the questionable outcome was that the Federal states will continue to receive income and corporation tax from tax-payers who, quite by chance, happen to live or work in the state. The poorer states will have to continue to put up with the undignified position of being, at least partially, supported by the richer states. This position is to be confirmed by legislation. Hence, financial reform has been robbed of its essence.

However, it should not be forgotten that — apart from the financial constitution — the government is to be granted a number of legislative responsibilities which will partially overcome administrative clumsiness. For this reason the reform package should be untied. The budgetary reforms and the government's new legislative responsibilities should be accepted, but the financial reforms should be referred back to the mediating comittee with the aim of re-introducing the Bundestag's original reform proposals.

Rudolf Herlt

(DIE WELT, 26 February 1969)

UNIVERSITY REFORM

Student representative body hobbled

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Federal Republic students no longer have a legitimate mouthpiece. True, the Socialist Students' League (SDS) was unable to defeat the Confederation of Federal Republic Students' Unions (VDS) at the recent conference in Cologne. But it was able to render the VDS powerless, an intention which had been proclaimed in a circular beforehand.

From an organisational viewpoint, official representation of the student body is in a chaotic state. There are no prospects of financial subsidies, no politically recognised executive, and hence no possibilities of influencing efforts to introduce university reforms. The union is headed by executive members who as administrative officials are only delegates; it regards itself as a socialist body but is controlled by Socialists with utterly opposing views, who can only talk in an exaggerated fashion about ideologies.

In Cologne the SDS provided a classic example of how authoritarian it can be when it has the floor. The description "anti-authoritarian" should not be used of the political clique Wolff, Knapp, Mangoldt & Co. These gentlemen want power, absolute power and nothing else.

This would-be avant garde will only tolerate people who hold different views if they patiently accept the avant garde's methods. It must be assumed, however, that many socialist students recognised this in Cologne.

A whole series of very varied points of view were put forward at the conference by thoroughly left-wing people, which it is hoped will lead to a process of clarification in the Social Democratic University Association, the Liberal Students' Union, the Humanist Students' Union and similar organisations. They must at last realise that it would not be capitulating to the ruling class or a betrayal of Socialism — which moreover is not forbidden — if they finally refused to support the SDS in all its escapades.

Of course in the present situation one can ask whether there is any point in a student representative body as a compulsory organisation. New organisational forms are conceivable. But then some kind of financial foundation would have to be found. A voluntary body probably would not work because students are usually short of cash and always inclined to save themselves a few Marks.

The "Initiative Committee of Federal Republic Student Bodies," which was recently introduced to the public, does not see itself as any old association but as a continuation of the VDS through other means. At the moment it only represents a few universities, colleges and academic groups.

But it has put forward a programme which could serve as a basis for overcoming the current disunity amoungst students in this country. It does not, for instance, want to force students to submit to government policy and it is not a cover organisation serving the interests of conservative professors.

It supports a large part of the vigorous, thoroughly radical and democratic reform programme proposed at the Munich student conference last year. But it does not accept the deceptive belief in revolutionary development. A founders' conference will have to settle details, modifications and interpretations.

The present confused state of the VDS involves the great danger that reforms might be introduced which are not in the interests of students. Of course, after the event students could express their anger through hectic demonstrations. But this would be pointless.

Particularly at the present stage, students need legitimate spokesmen who will argue tenaciously with the Establishment but will not spit in its face. Students need a renewed VDS and the action committee could be its core. In the coming academic year AStA voters will also be VDS voters.

Horst Köpke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1969)

Six student unions split

The student unions (AStA) at the universities of Bonn, Cologne and Mainz and at the technical universities of Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Clausthal-Zellerfeld have left the Confederation of Federal Republic Student Unions (VDS) and have formed an "Action Committee of Federal Republic Student Bodies" (IDS).

This new organisation is the answer of moderate student representatives to the structural changes in the VDS which were passed in Cologne at the 21st VDS conference. After a week of discussions the VDS conference ended with virtually no progress having been made.

The constitutional reform was rescinded just after it had been passed. And no agreement was reached on the proposed re-election of the VDS executive. The current three-man VDS executive is to continue in office until an extraordinary conference has been held by the middle of June at the latest.

The IDS stated that the VDS no longer regarded itself as a body responsible for coordinating the varied political views within student representative organisations, but as a socialist unit with the aim of radically revolutionising society.

For this reason the VDS should no longer be regarded as the legitimate representative body of Federal Republic students. The IDS will cooperate as much as possible with all those who, from a long-term view-point, want to change and reform universities and society.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1969)

MUSIC

Recently discovered Anton Webern works performed in Cologne

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The discrepancy between Anton Webern's inconspicuous life (1883 - 1945), which ended in a tragic accident, and the world-wide influence of his work was more striking than in the case of most other composers. Very little is known about his life and, more important, the workings of his creative mind.

Friedrich Wildgans's recent biography contains little that was not known already, at least as far as Webern's work is concerned. Every study of Webern therefore returns again and again for inspiration to his works.

Anton Webern wrote little. As a man and as an artist he was equally fastidious. The only works he published were apparently those with which he believed he could fully indentify himself. It was thus more than consistent with his nature that he began the official catalogue of his works with the *D minor Passacaglia for Orchestra*, truly the first work that bears the unmistakable stamp of his genius.

In 1965, the Mainz-born American musicologist Hans Moldenhauer, founder and head of the Webern Centre in Spokane, discovered a sheaf of manuscripts in the attic of an old house in Vienna in which Webern's effects had been stored in 1945. The find consisted mainly of early works dated 1899 to 1908—an orchestral piece, two string quartets and some Lieder, from all of which it was apparent that Webern in his youth was much influenced by Brahms and Wagner.

Among these early compositions, however, were found a few works bearing the first signs of Webern's mature style. For Webern 1913 really was an unfortunate year of professional misery (he fought long before resigning from his degrading post as conductor of operettas in Stettin's Stadttheater) and full of personal disappointments (his mother and nephew died). For reasons internal and external his pen was therefore exceptionally sluggish. This mood of depression is felt in his starkly autobiographical dramatic work *Tot* found by Moldenhauer in Vienna.

Of greater significance, however, are the orchestral works and songs, also written in 1913, from the Perchtoldsdor find. These show that Webern originally planned his miniature cycles on a much larger scale. He is said to have admitted this himself when speaking of his quartets (op. 5) and the *Bagatellen* (op. 9).

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As impressive as this introduction was to the most important works of the New Music, equally instructive was the comparison of published and unpublished works. This confirmed the view that Webern was satisfied only with the purest distillations of any one phase of composition. The best was still not good enough for him.

The six newly discovered works are excellent stylistic connecting links between the six pieces of op. 6 and the five from op. 10. They are more sublime, are infused more with the quality of chamber music, than the earlier works, but they are not so ethereally and delicately introverted in the treatment of tonal shades as the later works.

Although executed with great subtlety, they contain echoes of Mahler horn themes. Also distinct echoes of the funeral march (Nr. 4) from op. 6. Colouring and dynamic relief seem slightly strongerü and yet the modulation is of the most brittle quality.

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The other two, *Leise Düfte* (Webern) and *Kunfttag III* (George), again have this fascinating quality as connecting links between the two songs in op. 8 for vocal chamber groups and the four orchestral songs in op. 13.

Emiko Iiyama beautiful interpreted these Lieder. Technically she was perfect, balancing on the finely drawn line between Webern's objectivity and introverted ecstasy.

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Gerhard R. Koch
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 February 1969)



A scene from Isang Yun's opera at Nuremberg premiere
(Photo: Lajos Keresztes)

The Tao way in Isang Yun's opera

Many demonstrations have been held on behalf of the 52-year-old South Korean composer, Isang Yun who was abducted to South Korea in 1967 and jailed on treason charges.

Yun has since been released. In Nuremberg, where his one-act cycle, *Dreams*, was premiered no demonstrations were held or resolutions proclaimed. Instead, a legitimate form of demonstration was staged in the artistic field.

This was a splendid performance and drew undivided applause. In Nuremberg's Opera House the old rule was confirmed that only an inspired production can secure the success of a world premiere.

Yun's atonal mysticism, freed of all conventional narrative and borne on a deep current of percussion was probably the grandest challenge to Nuremberg's ears for some time. Director Hans Giersler inspired the orchestra, leading to unsuspected heights of accomplishment in a marvellous pattern of vital, suggestive neo-impressionism from the Far East to which even the most insensitive listener must have yielded.

The two one-act pieces, joined under the romantic title *Dreams* expound principles of Tao, the Asian doctrine of the meaning of life which has affinities with Schopenhauer's negation of will. The first work, hitherto performed in West Berlin and Bonn and entitled *The Dream of Liu-tung* is modelled on an old Chinese tale. In a vision a young inquisitive student is shown what horrors await him if he chooses a life of activity.

The second play, *The widow of the Butterfly* is the burleque counterpart. The Taoist, Chuang-tse, wants to climb the last step of wisdom and shake off his earthly fetters. Before he can do this he must dispose of his wife. This he does by means of a macabre ruse—a Buddhist Gianni Schicchi, a buffo of world-conquest.

Already the implication is that Tao and Mao are worlds apart, irreconcilable. Yun is concerned with the old Oriental wisdom of a smiling quietism.

The philosophical musical comedy, now solemnly pensive, now eerily grotesque, was written in circumstances which put the author's composure to a severe test—in prison in Seoul in 1967-68. Yun not only transcended these externals but even transcended the claims of orthodox compositional methods.

In his atonal rhythms only keynotes are recognised as relics of the twelve-tone system. His overflowing tonal imagination creates an uninhibited neo-impressionism of unbroken vitality, rhythmic energy and symbolic depth.

The conventional orchestra is supplemented by an arsenal of drums, along with Korean chains, rattles and ratchets. Needless to say, Yun is too clever for simple folklore. He is seeking a tonal image of the mysticism of Tao, but his reason is just as active as his emotional nature.

Some symphonic interludes are of such suggestive power that without risk of overstatement *Dreams* can be said to outshine everything that Yun has written. This is Buddhism in musical form, whirring, tinkling patterns of thought, parables for great orchestras.

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Karl Schumann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 February 1969)



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(Industriekurier, 8 February 1969)

SOCIOLOGY

Max Horkheimer - declared Hegelian and Marxist

FROM THE OLDER GENERATION OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHERS

Max Horkheimer: Kritische Theorie, Volumes 1 and 2, edited by Alfred Schmidt. S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt 1968, 380 and 300 pages respectively. Cloth-bound, each volume 25 Marks.

Some distinction should be made between "Marxists" and writers "who have been influenced by Marx." One such from the older generation is Max Horkheimer whose works have been among the last to be collected (and only with the greatest hesitancy on the part of the author)—later even than the works of Adorno or of others such as Lukacs, Bloch and Herbert Marcuse.

The work began only about twelve months ago with the translation and publication of *Eclipse of Reason (Zur Kritik der instrumentellen Vernunft)*. Now two more volumes have appeared entitled *Kritische Theorie*.

In the sub-title these are called a "documentation" and are edited by Alfred Schmidt, Horkheimer's student and colleague, who also edited *Kritik der instrumentellen Vernunft*. He not only took on the editorial work but contributed an important essay on critical theory, *"Zur idee der Kritischen Theorie"*.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Horkheimer's hesitancy in what his publisher called "the publication of his works," advertised as such, stemmed from certain considerations of content. These he expounded in a "preface to the re-publication" written in April 1968 and in a letter of 3 June 1965 to Fischer Verlag.

These will be discussed later. There were other obstacles in the way, perhaps even connected with Horkheimer's frame of mind. In plain language Horkheimer is not a man of "works", least of all of "collected works" or the like.

Horkheimer lacks what has made Bloch, Lukacs and to some extent even Herbert Marcuse "plastic" figures, authors as well as thinkers. He also lacks what distinguishes his friend and junior partner in the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt, Adorno: the aphoristic talent of the true essayist. Adorno has this and it gives his works a literary, aesthetic flavour that is durable.

Max Horkheimer writes what is rare in German and especially in German philosophical literature: discourses, lengthy, thematically circumscribed dissertations that are stepped in Marxist philosophy which Horkheimer sometimes calls dialectic materialism but generally calls Critical Theory. At first sight this appears to be no more original than any of the wealth of essays now being written in the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

Horkheimer's special qualities only show themselves in a "vertigal" pattern of thought. He is concerned with the degree of penetration of dialectic principles in the mind and in the world which cannot be recognised from below.

As corrupted as Marxism may seem today with its vulgar variations and expressions, philosophically speaking the small step beyond Hegel's final position was taken by Marx whose reasoning was afterwards reaffirmed by an intellectual elite who could be counted on one hand. This was a step from the idealistically absolutist subject, divorced from history and society and projected into the eternity of mind, to its reincorporation into social and historical limitations discounted by Hegel.

This is the spring of Horkheimer's Critical Theory. This is the basic idea behind his philosophy. Similar ideas may now seem easy to adapt. At least the "right" philosophical jump and coup have been made, opening the doors to all future situations and problems.

Around us we are experiencing neo-Marxism as a novel variant of Kant's *Philosophie der Faulen* in manifold guises. Generally, not even the basic abstract concept "critical theory" is observed; instead general social improvements are proclaimed by removing Capitalism.

The Horkheimer we are dealing with in these two viumes, *Kritische Theorie*, the Horkheimer of the thirties, the emigre, displays unmistakeable affinities with revolutionary action of this kind. With such neo-Marxists he also shared the abstract, classical Marxist pathos of ultimate social improvements and the bias against the bourgeois-liberal-capitalist world of the West.

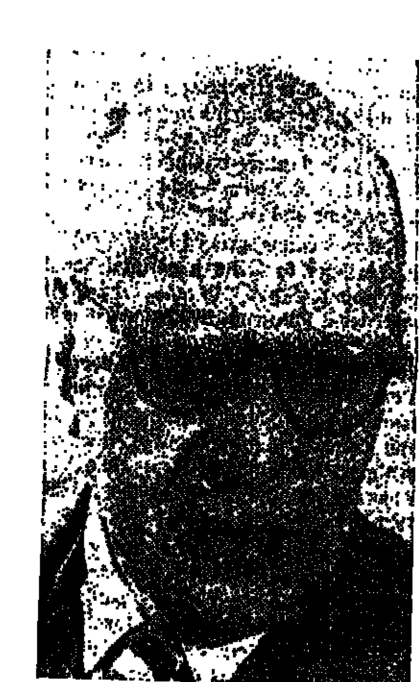
Horkheimer has dissociated himself (in the epilogue and better still in his later work *Zur Kritik der instrumentellen Vernunft)* from this phase of his intellectual development which at that time corresponded with the actual historical circumstances of a hesitant confrontation of democratic forces with fascism. Indeed, his dissociation is so explicit that it amounts at times almost to a refutation of his former views.

Where this is not the case, the reader must approach Horkheimer with circumspection, never yielding to Marxist naiveto. The great essays of the *Kritische Theorie* are among the most important but also most involved philosophical writings of recent years.

The difficulties lie in the nature of the subject rather in the author's treatment of it. Horkheimer can no more be classed with the more flamboyant authors than with over-eager authors.

He has no very striking personal flair. His style is quiet, discreet and "impersonal," if anything.

Horkheimer's disciples, such as the publisher Alfred Schmidt, write just as well as their master, avoiding all trace of the jargon of a "school." Nevertheless, Horkheimer's work contains overtones of maturity, depth and wisdom that seems at times to be expressed between the lines—qualities that distinguish the leader from those who follow in his footsteps.



Max Horkheimer
(Photo: S. Fischer Verlag)

Both volumes of the *Kritische Theorie* adhere to a chronological order spanning the period between 1932 and 1941, or between the first and the ninth year of the *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*. All the essays appeared in this journal, the last three in English.

Since we are dealing here with a total of twenty-two essays varying in length from the brochure-size of, say, one of the *edition suhrkamp* to a lengthy dissertation, only a few can be discussed in any detail in this article. Selection of what seems most significant is necessarily subjective.

From the first volume let us take *Zum Rationalismusstreit in der gegenwärtigen Philosophie, Zum Problem der Wahrheit* and *Autorität und Familie*; from the second volume the great, still definitive, exposition of logical Positivism, *Der neueste Angriff auf die Metaphysik* and Horkheimer's own methodology in his Critical Theory entitled *Traditionelle und kritische Theorie*. Finally, the great essay, written in 1938, on *Montaigne und die Funktion der Skepsis*, which is devoted perhaps even more to the history of ideas than to philosophy in the strict sense.

Basically a metaphysician

The Horkheimer of these years shares with Marx the theoretical point of departure of the transformation of metaphysics into social criticism. As opposed to Empiricism and vulgar Materialism, however, the metaphysical impulse and impetus, from which all philosophy lives, is not neutralised but has "suspended" everything in Hegel's meaning.

Horkheimer too, like Marx, is basically a metaphysician within the outline of his dialectic materialism which, however, cannot be identified with *dialectical materialism* in the narrow sense. This brings richness and substantial depth into Horkheimer's essays even when on the surface they seem marked by a kind of "negative dialectic" towards metaphysical or religious concepts of a traditional cast.

This negativity rarely touches the fine borderline where elucidation becomes purely rationalistic ("The conception of a protective power outside humanity will disappear in future"). Horkheimer approaches closest to this borderline perhaps in his essay *Bemerkungen zur philosophischen Anthropologie*, directed mainly at Max Scheler.

The ultimate impact of Horkheimer's far-reaching analyses is felt to move in the direction of an improvement of conservative and idealistic philosophical and theological theorems (including God and his name) that have passed through "dialectical materialism" and social criticism. It is a familiar experience that only a good conservative can learn and add to his store of knowledge. As Horkheimer says, "Not to let go of truth but to hold strictly to its application even though it may one day vanish."

Also in the next critical sentence a large measure of identification of "materialism" with idealism and faith is possible to the extent that on their part they are progressive. "Only when the principal and executive functions of work are neither bound to good and bad life nor dividing among fixed social classes does authority acquire a new meaning."

It should not be forgotten that Horkheimer, as a declared Hegelian and Marxist still bears the indelible marks of his early philosophical education under the influence of Schopenhauer's scepticism and pessimism. "Ultimately, nothingness always triumphs over joy."

"To make improvements is not a commandment but a desire, an eagerness which will also disappear one day." The final word at this mid-way mark in Horkheimer's thought is not spoken by Marx therefore. Horkheimer is sustained by his own peculiar brand of the theoretical nihilism of bravery in the face of nothingness.

This is certainly compatible with practical "cowardice" in life. "I confess cowardice. It helped me to leave Europe when there was still time," Horkheimer wrote in a letter to his publisher.

Relevant to this is the fact that what is explicitely moral is suspended in this "materialistic" philosophy and replaced by politics and pity, by a combination of Marx and Schopenhauer. This is even philosophically productive in the face of Kant's enormous moral authority. "Not conscientiousness, enthusiasm and sacrifice generally but conscientiousness, enthusiasm and sacrifice *for what* determines the fate of humanity, considering its present distress."

Unlike many Marxist theorists, however, Horkheimer does not spurn what is called bourgeois morality. He places this morality and the idealism that accompanies it in a relative historical context, thus in a way making of Being something transient.

This requires as much courage as it does humility. When all is said, this Materialism may agree very well with Faith (in the "dialectic" sense), perhaps even better than with its theoretical antagonist, philosophical idealism.

Many choice fruits of thought

The later signposts in Horkheimer's philosophy point in any case in this and similar directions. For the present, it is enough (and a delight) to lose meself in the detail of these two powerful volumes.

Scattered throughout are many, often only implied, choice fruits of higher philosophical experience and insight. For example, Horkheimer's remark about the types of judgement of the various epochs: "Categorical judgement is typical of the pre-bourgeois period—this is the way things are, man cannot do anything about it. Hypothetical and disjunctive forms of judgement belong especially to the bourgeois world—under certain circumstances this effect can take place, either it is thus or otherwise. Critical Theory declares: it need not be thus, humanity can change being, the appropriate circumstances are now at hand."

Horkheimer may himself wonder meanwhile whether the last-mentioned apodictic judgement still holds without reservations. Conversely, a bourgois way of thinking which is undergoing various changes in the heat of the confrontation with Marxism allows him to make statements such as this: "No humanism is possible without a clear approach to the historical problems of the epoch."

Or again: "Philosophy is the methodical attempt to bring reason into the world." One last statement in this vein: "Charity is never purely reactionary."

The two volumes of *Kritische Theorie* may not correspond to antiquated conceptions of a "great, lasting" philosophical work. They are not only weighted down to the limit with dated material but are saturated with the basic springs of this material.

Horkheimer convincingly portrays what Thomas Mann towards the end of his life once called "the dignity of things ephemeral." We can add: also of things ephemeral in philosophy.

Joachim Günther
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 February 1969)

MUSIC

Recently discovered Anton Webern works performed in Cologne

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The discrepancy between Anton Webern's inconspicuous life (1883 - 1945), which ended in a tragic accident, and the world-wide influence of his work was more striking than in the case of most other composers. Very little is known about his life and, more important, the workings of his creative mind.

Friedrich Wildgans's recent biography contains little that was not known already, at least as far as Webern's work is concerned. Every study of Webern therefore returns again and again for inspiration to his works.

Anton Webern wrote little. As a man and as an artist he was equally fastidious. The only works he published were apparently those with which he believed he could fully indentify himself. It was thus more than consistent with his nature that he began the official catalogue of his works with the *D minor Passacaglia for Orchestra*, truly the first work that bears the unmistakable stamp of his genius.

In 1965, the Mainz-born American musicologist Hans Moldenhauer, founder and head of the Webern Centre in Spokane, discovered a sheaf of manuscripts in the attic of an old house in Vienna in which Webern's effects had been stored in 1945. The find consisted mainly of early works dated 1899 to 1908—an orchestral piece, two string quartets and some Lieder, from all of which it was apparent that Webern in his youth was much influenced by Brahms and Wagner.

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A scene from Isang Yun's opera at Nuremberg premiere

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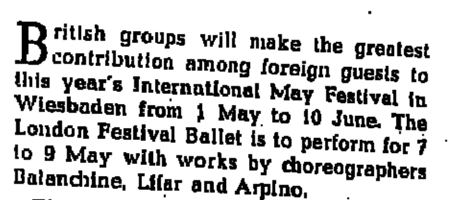
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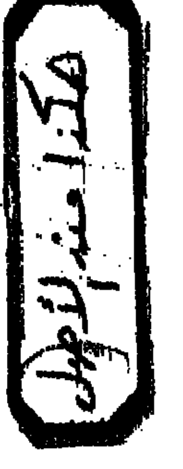
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These will be discussed later. There were other obstacles in the way, perhaps even connected with Horkheimer's frame of mind. In plain language Horkheimer is not a man of "works", least of all of "collected works" or the like.

Horkheimer lacks what has made Bloch, Lukacs and to some extent even Herbert Marcuse "plastic" figures, authors as well as thinkers. He also lacks what distinguishes his friend and junior partner in the Institute for Social Research in Frankfurt, Adorno: the aphoristic talent of the true essayist. Adorno has this and it gives his works a literary, aesthetl flavour that is durable.

Max Horkheimer writes what is rare in German and especially in German philosophical literature: discourses, lengthy, thematically circumscribed dissertations that are stepped in Marxist philosophy which Horkheimer sometimes calls dialectic materialism but generally calls Critical Theory. At first sight this appears to be no more original than any of the wealth of essays now being written in the Communist and non-Communist worlds.

Horkheimer's special qualities only show themselves in a "vertigal" pattern of thought. He is concerned with the degree of penetration of dialectic principles in the mind and in the world which cannot be recognised from below.

As corrupted as Marxism may seem today with its vulgar variations and expressions, philosophically speaking the small step beyond Hegel's final position was taken by Marx whose reasoning was afterwards reaffirmed by an intellectual elite who could be counted on one hand. This was a step from the idealistically absolutist subject, divorced from history and society and projected into the eternity of mind, to its reincorporation into social and historical limitations discounted by Hegel.

This is the spring of Horkheimer's Critical Theory. This is the basic idea behind his philosophy. Similar ideas may now seem easy to adapt. At least the "right" philosophical jump and coup have been made, opening the doors to all future situations and problems.

Around us we are experiencing neo-Marxism as a novel variant of Kant's *Philosophie der Faulen* in manifold guises. Generally, not even the basic abstract concept "critical theory" is observed; instead general social improvements are proclaimed by removing Capitalism.

The Horkheimer we are dealing with in these two vlumes, *Kritische Theorie*, the Horkheimer of the thirties, the emigre, displays unmistakeable affinities with revolutionary action of this kind. With such neo-Marxists he also shared the abstract, classical Marxist pathos of ultimate social improvements and the bias against the bourgeois-liberal-capitalist world of the West.

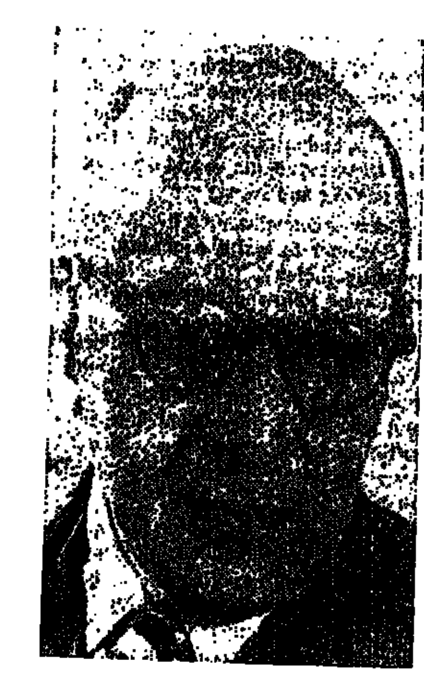
Horkheimer has dissociated himself (in the epilogue and better still in his later work *Zur Kritik der instrumentellen Vernunft*) from this phase of his intellectual development which at that time corresponded with the actual historical circumstances of a hesitant confrontation of democratic forces with fascism. Indeed, his dissociation is so explicit that it amounts at times almost to a refutation of his former views.

Where this is not the case, the reader must approach Horkheimer with circumspection, never yielding to Marxist naiveie. The great essays of the *Kritische Theorie* are among the most important but also most involved philosophical writings of recent years.

The difficulties lie in the nature of the subject rather in the author's treatment of it. Horkheimer can no more be classed with the more flamboyant authors than with over-eager authors.

He has no very strking personal flair. His style is quiet, discreet and "impersonal," if anything.

Horkheimer's disciples, such as the publisher Alfred Schmidt, write just as well as their master, avoiding all trace of the jargon of a "school." Nevertheless, Horkheimer's work contains overtones of maturity, depth and wisdom that seems at times to be expressed between the lines—qualities that distinguish the leader from those who follow in his footsteps.



Max Horkheimer

(Photo: S. Fischer Verlag)

Both volumes of the *Kritische Theorie* adhere to a chronological order spanning the period between 1932 and 1941, or between the first and the ninth year of the *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*. All the essays appeared in this Journal, the last three in English.

Since we are dealing here with a total of twenty-two essays varying in length from the brochure-size of, say, one of the *edition suhrkamp* to a lengthy dissertation, only a few can be discussed in any detail in this article. Selection of what seems most significant is necessarily subjective.

From the first volume let us take *Zum Rationalismusstreit in der gegenwärtigen Philosophie, Zum Problem der Wahrheit* and *Autorität und Familie*; from the second volume the great, still definitive, exposition of logical Positivism, *Der neueste Angriff auf die Metaphysik* and Horkheimer's own methodology in his Critical Theory entitled *Traditionelle und kritische Theorie*. Finally, the great essay, written in 1938, on *Montaigne und die Funktion der Skepsis*, which is devoted perhaps even more to the history of ideas than to philosophy in the strict sense.

Basically a metaphysician

The Horkheimer of these years shares with Marx the theoretical point of departure of the transformation of metaphysics into social criticism. As opposed to Empiricism and vulgar Materialism, however, the metaphysical impulse and impetus, from which *all* philosophy lives, is not neutralised but has "suspended" everything in Hegel's meaning.

Horkheimer too, like Marx, is basically a metaphysician within the outline of his dialectic materialism which, however, cannot be identified with *dialectical materialism* in the narrow sense. This brings richness and substantial depth into Horkheimer's essays even when on the surface they seem marked by a kind of "negative dialectic" towards metaphysical or religious concepts of a traditional cast.

This negativity rarely touches the fine borderline where elucidation becomes purely rationalistic ("The conception of a protective power outside humanity will disappear in future"). Horkheimer approaches closest to this borderline perhaps in his essay *Bemerkungen zur philosophischen Anthropologie*, directed mainly at Max Scheler.

The ultimate impact of Horkheimer's far-reaching analyses is felt to move in the direction of an improvement of conservative and idealistic philosophical and theological theorems (including God and his name) that have passed through "dialectical materialism" and social criticism. It is a familiar experience that only a good conservative can learn and add to his store of knowledge. As Horkheimer says, "Not to let go of truth but to hold strictly to its application even though it may one day vanish."

Also in the next critical sentence a large measure of identification of "materialism" with idealism and faith is possible to the extent that on their part they are progressive. "Only when the principal and executive functions of work are neither bound to good and bad life nor dividing among fixed social classes does authority acquire a new meaning."

It should not be forgotten that Horkheimer, as a declared Hegelian and Marxist still bears the indelible marks of his early philosophical education under the influence of Schopenhauer's scepticism and pessimism. "Ultimately, nothingness always triumphs over joy."

"To make improvements is not a commandment but a desire, an eagerness which will also disappear one day." The final word at this mid-way mark in Horkheimer's thought is not spoken by Marx therefore. Horkheimer is sustained by his own peculiar brand of the theoretical nihilism of bravery in the face of nothingness.

This is certainly compatible with practical "cowardice" in life. "I confess cowardice. It helped me to leave Europe when there was still time," Horkheimer wrote in a letter to his publisher.

Relevant to this is the fact that what is explicitely moral is suspended in this "materialistic" philosophy and replaced by politics and pity, by a combination of Marx and Schopenhauer. This is even philosophically productive in the face of Kant's enormous moral authority. "Not conscientiousness, enthusiasm and sacrifice generally but conscientiousness, enthusiasm and sacrifice *for what* determines the fate of humanity, considering its present distress."

Unlike many Marxist theorists, however, Horkheimer does not spurn what is called bourgeois morality. He places this morality and the idealism that accompanies it in a relative historical context, thus in a way making of Being something transient.

This requires as much courage as it does humility. When all is said, this Materialism may agree very well with Faith (in the "dialectic" sense), perhaps even better than with its theoretical antagonist, philosophical idealism.

Many choice fruits of thought

The later signposts in Horkheimer's philosophy point in any case in this and similar directions. For the present, it is enough (and a delight) to lose oneself in the detail of these two powerful volumes.

Scattered throughout are many, often only implied, choice fruits of higher philosophical experience and insight. For example, Horkehimer's remark about the types of judgement of the various epochs: "Categorical judgement is typical of the pre-bourgeois period—this is the way things are, man cannot do anything about it. Hypothetical and disjunctive forms of judgement belong especially to the bourgeois world—under certain circumstances this effect can take place, either it is thus or otherwise. Critical Theory declares: it need not be thus, humanity can change being, the appropriate circumstances are now at hand."

Horkheimer may himself wonder meanwhile whether the last-mentioned apodictic judgement still holds without reservations. Conversely, a bourgois way of thinking which is undergoing various changes in the heat of the confrontation with Marxism allows him to make statements such as this: "No humanism is possible without a clear approach to the historical problems of the epoch."

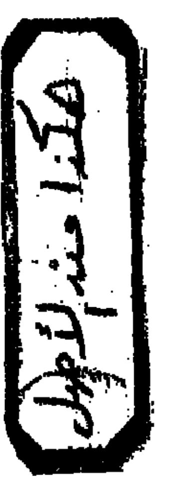
Or again: "Philosophy is the methodical attempt to bring reason into the world." One last statement in this vein: "Charity is never purely reactionary."

The two volumes of *Kritische Theorie* may not correspond to antiquated conceptions of a "great, lasting" philosophical work. They are not only weighted down to the limit with dated material but are saturated with the basic springs of this material.

Horkheimer convincingly portrays what Thomas Mann towards the end of his life once called "the dignity of things ephemeral." We can add: also of things ephemeral in philosophy.

Joachim Günther

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 15 February 1969)



OBITUARY

Karl Jaspers - a philosopher of unmistakable individuality

In 1931 the thousandth volume of the Göschen collection appeared: *Die geistige Situation der Zeit* (The spiritual situation of the time) by Karl Jaspers and created a sensation. It was unheard-of that a philosophy professor, not particularly well-known hitherto, should deal with the current crisis and the fact that he did so with moral and political overtones meant that the book attracted the attention of students and lecturers of all faculties: clergymen, lawyers, doctors and men of the arts took up the cudgels.

Philosophy was resurrected and public life itself became an object of philosophical discussion. Jaspers' analysis was correct. Two years later Hitler came to power. In 1937 Jaspers was sacked from his post as philosophy professor at Heidelberg University.

Actions which had previously been impossible were perpetrated and applauded. Lies were rampant, truth dormant. The



Karl Jaspers
(Photo: Archiv/dpa)

catastrophe was even worse and occurred even sooner than had been anticipated. Jaspers sought the reasons for this and wrote *Von der Wahrheit* (Of Truth).

Jaspers studied three different subjects before finally devoting himself to philosophy. He was born in Oldenburg in 1883, the son of a legal official who later became director of a credit institute.

After completing his secondary education he began to study law but after three semesters switched to medicine and took finals in 1908. He then worked as a voluntary assistant at Heidelberg's psychiatric clinic. Heidelberg remained his home until 1948 when he was appointed philosophy professor at Basle University.

The change-over from medicine to philosophy was decisive. When he was 17 Jaspers read Spinoza and this determined his later career. He was disappointed in contemporary university philosophers. As individuals the only people who made an impression on him were Theodor Lippe in Munich and later Rickert in Heidelberg, who did not take Jaspers as a doctor seriously. Jaspers never forgot this.

At that time anyone who was involved in psychiatry was treading on ice; it was a subject divided into numerous schools of thought. Mental patients could not be cured but being friendly towards them did at least represent some progress.

Since his schooldays Jaspers had been physically ill (secondary cardiac insufficiency) and was therefore unable to participate in the pleasures of contemporary young people. Smoking, drinking, riding, swimming, dancing and all sport were forbidden. And so he became a lone-wolf. His illness was one of the reasons why he did not get promoted at the clinic. As an old man he liked to quote a Chinese proverb: "One must be ill to grow old."

When has was working with mental patients, the young Jaspers studied phenomena which really belong to the field of philology, for example linguistic deficiencies, paranoid talk. He wrote about homesickness and crime, intelligence tests — he had to test students — and delusions, hallucinations and so on.

He was commissioned by the publisher F. Springer to write a general book on psychopathology. This appeared in 1913, and was followed by *Psychologie der Weltanschauungen* (Psychology of attitudes to life) in 1919, and *Strindberg und Van Gogh* in 1922. The connection between medicine and literature, psychology and disease, ideology and contemporary criticism was evident. Jaspers' next book was the Göschen volume published in 1931.

Jaspers was balancing between the stools of medicine and philosophy. He started out by studying the pathography of distinguished figures, for example Strindberg. During the course of his investigations, Jaspers came to distrust old-style psychology which he described as nihilistic.

In this respect two people came to his aid: the Danish theologian Kierkegaard whose works had just been translated into German and were just being discovered, and Max Weber in Heidelberg. Jaspers said that if it were not for Max Weber many of his ideas would never have been conceived. For about eight years Weber, who died in 1920, had a direct influence on Jaspers.

The word "existence" came to the fore with Kierkegaard. And his influence is reflected in the works of many philosophers of Jaspers' generation; one need only think of Karl Barth, Gogarten, Guardini and Heidegger. Kierkegaard's style of thought suited Jaspers who was meditative.

Man's situation in the world and the significance of the existing individual, who confirms the existence of his self through thought, was an eminently practical theme. Admittedly, Jaspers was virtually unmoved by Kierkegaard's theological premises. For him Christianity was simply an atmosphere in which, as a European, he had grown up. He had as little time for the orthodoxy of the North as he had for the catholicity of the South.

As early as 1907 Jaspers got to know Gertrud Mayer whom he later married. Through her he overcame his melancholy; she gave him encouragement and overcame the isolation forced on him by illness. It was on her account that he was sacked from his professorship; she was a Jewess. One can only guess what this couple had to put up with during the Nazi period. Jaspers talked of a German-Jewish partnership in misfortune.

University's aims

In 1945 Alfred Weber and Karl Jaspers re-founded Heidelberg University, beginning with the medical faculty. In a speech Jaspers outlined the aims of the university. This speech expressed in concise terms what Jaspers regarded as a duty: acceptance of the shared guilt of every living person and responsibility for the future.

"We have glimpsed aspects of the reality of the world, of man and of ourselves which we shall not forget." He said that we had gone against Kant's tenet to the effect that in wartime no actions should be perpetrated which would make subsequent reconciliation between the warring parties impossible.

A new start could only be made through the efforts of the individual, of researchers and students in the community of their intellectual life. This was the idea of the

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

renewable university. Jaspers blamed "the mode of thinking of a godless, positivist world" for Germany's collapse. Reconstruction had to be tackled in the spirit of humanity and for us this was linked to biblical religion.

Thus German traditions were linked with the desire for reconstruction. The fact that things did not turn out this way — no support from the Americans was forthcoming and the opportunity for renewal from within was not taken — caused Jaspers to accept the offer of a job abroad, in Switzerland. At the time his decision to go to Basle was misunderstood.

How should the ethical and the political form a unity? The role of *praeceptor Germaniae*, which Jaspers played with varying success right up to his last years (*Wohin treibt die Bundesrepublik?* — Where is the Federal Republic heading?), was not meant to be pedantic but moral.

It found expression in the title of a magazine *Die Wandlung* (The Transformation) which Jaspers co-founded in 1945. There appeared in this magazine a sentence which now sounds very romantic: "We must find anew, for the whole of our population, the occidental foundation of the Bible and classical antiquity."

True to his historical view of human development, Jaspers wrote critical portraits of famous people during the ensuing years: he discussed Plato, Augustinus, Kant, Plotin, Spinoza, Laotse, Leonardo, Descartes, Schelling and Nietzsche. He conceived a philosophy of history *Vom Ursprung und Ziel der Geschichte* (1952) and expressed his views on contemporary scientific events.

By writing those books Jaspers stepped down from the pedestal of the philosophy professor. He became an author and a journalist. During the last few decades scarcely anyone has exerted such influence as Jaspers did throughout the free world. He became a public institution.

He opposed the re-emergence of materialism and positivism. Sometimes he went too far, particularly when he confused history and politics and criticised contemporary circumstances. Then he was prone to such statements as, "It is a question of economic health, not of currency stability." He said this in a speech to Swiss bankers in 1962; the gentlemen in the audience probably felt their ears burning. Another field in which he reached remarkable conclusions was Bultmann's theology.

Great men can still make mistakes. With Jaspers they were not the result of a rigid system but of zealous anxiety. When *Von der Wahrheit* was published after the war, he described the book as the first part of a work on philosophical logic. The second volume never materialised.

Jaspers was not a systematist in the academic sense. His natural forms of expression were lectures and essays. He once wrote, "Philosophising can only confirm what each individual has already experienced."

He was possessed of a paedagogic Eros and believed in the formation of man through example. He referred to Socrates, the Bible and very frequently to Kant whose moral integrity must have appealed to him. For Jaspers the sin of the Third Reich consisted in the fact that "we lost the capacity to see and hear" and hence disregarded love and honesty. These two concepts represented the essence of humanitarianism. Jaspers was deeply distressed by the fact that the younger generation has disavowed history and tried to throw tradition overboard.

Jaspers' thought was based on practical circumstances and therefore he took advantage of topical occasions to express his views. The style of his philosophy and writing was a reaction to life's situations. The effectiveness of his style was due to his personal integrity for which he developed his own language, with his own words and syntax. Thus he remained unmistakably individual. Jaspers will go down in history as the philosopher of modern "existence."

Carl Hoholl
(DIE WELT, 27 February 1969)

20 million Marks for research projects in 1969

At the beginning of January this year the Federal Republic Research Association asked universities for the second time to apply for additional grants, accompanied by detailed research programmes, for 64 special areas of research. It is expected that the government and Federal states will provide the Research Association with twenty million Marks for this purpose in 1969.

In subsequent years contributions are to be regularly and considerably increased. Figures of 45 million in 1970 and 60 million Marks in 1971 have been mentioned. In July 1968 the Arts, Science and Research Council published the first list of special fields of research; it contains 141 sections, covering a wide variety of subjects.

The Research Association examined the hundreds of applications from universities and the list was then selected by the Arts, Science and Research Council. The 1968 inventory is to be constantly checked and revised.

In the summer of 1968 the Council published a preliminary list of 64 special areas of research because of the limited finances available at the time. Projects in these fields were to begin during 1968.

This was possible as the government and most states provided funds during the second half of the year. According to thorough investigations carried out by the Research Association, 4.5 million Marks were made available for eighteen special research projects.

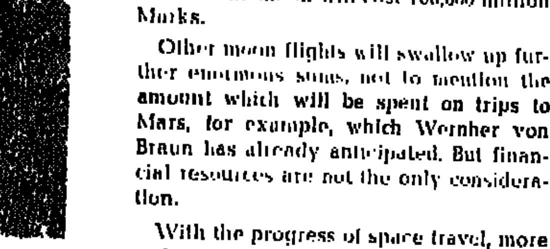
The first projects which received financial aid concerned: development psychology with special regard to longitudinal research (Bonn), medieval and Renaissance research (Münster), South-east Asian research (Heidelberg), economic and labour research with particular reference to sales and market research (Mannheim), embryological pharmacology (West Berlin), cardiology (Düsseldorf), comparative research into nerve therapy and psychosomatics (Giessen), medical statistics and documentation (Mainz), membrane research (Saarbrücken), synoptic meteorology (West Berlin), molecular fundamentals of development (Freiburg), microbiology (Giessen), electronic processing equipment and information processing (Munich), analytics (Saarbrücken), rheumatoid diseases in animals (Hanover), manufacturing technology (Aachen), high-tension direct current transference (Darmstadt), and current problems in the conversion of energy (Hanover).

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 February 1969)

FUTUROLOGY

A plea to re-plan for peace in the world

BY OSSIP K. FLECHTHEIM, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT WEST BERLIN UNIVERSITY



Ossip K. Flechtheim
(Photo: berlin bild)

The headline of the lead story in the last issue of the news magazine *Der Spiegel* in 1968 was: "Futurology: man's future planned." It was probably not coincidental that the first 1969 issue of the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* contained two articles on futurology: Rüdiger Proske regarded flights to the moon as a new stimulus for progress, and Robert Jungk asked rather sceptically, "No antennae for the future?"

In 1943 in the USA when I suggested the term futurology to emphasise the importance of critical investigation of the future, the idea fell on deaf ears. In the meantime futurology has become popular both in the United States and in the Federal Republic as well as in other countries. Minister Franz Josef Strauss was not so wrong when he commented a few years ago that the future was in the making today.

Nonetheless, futurologists hardly have cause for undiluted joy. What was virtually inconceivable 25 years ago has happened: technocrats and neo-conservatives have become more and more expert at researching into the future and advance planning. There are many indications that this trend will continue.

To this extent one might almost agree with Claus Koch who rejected futurology out of hand in an article in the left-wing magazine *Kursbuch*. Admittedly, Koch is mistaken on two important points. He overlooks the efforts of those futurologists who are fighting against the current trend, and he seems to identify with those people who all too superficially put forward the counter thesis of the future of "revolution" against the idea of futurology as the "future of the counter-revolution."

In reality the situation is much more complicated. No one could dispute the fact that in itself space travel could be further proof of man's ability to master time and space. But space travel should not be considered in isolation.

The fatal aspect of space research is that it deflects material and intellectual resources from the task of humanising society on earth. In the first place, space travel involves vast amounts of money. Proske says that landing the first astronaut on the moon will cost 100,000 million Marks.

Other moon flights will swallow up further enormous sums, not to mention the amount which will be spent on trips to Mars, for example, which Wernher von Braun has already anticipated. But financial resources are not the only consideration.

With the progress of space travel, more and more intellectual energy will be devoted to this subject. It is, therefore, likely to become increasingly difficult to combat hunger, war and torture on earth.

While the three American astronauts were circling round the moon, children and old people starved to death, many men and women were burnt in war-stricken areas, many people were tortured and martyred because of their beliefs. Who even gave a thought to these victims or would have been prepared to spend say one per cent or a mere fraction of the money devoted to space travel on alleviating their sufferings?

But space travel is also closely connected with the arms race. We may be spared a total nuclear war. However, the conflicts throughout the world will not disappear. The great powers will continue to confront one another suspiciously. The lesser nations including the Federal Republic will still pursue policies which make détente and disarmament more difficult.

And so the arms race will continue and be intensified. If up to now an estimated 500,000 or 600,000 million Marks per year has been spent in this field, expenditure will go up still further as more technological



"improvements" are made and A, B or C type weapons are developed.

Distress and misery in the Third World will increase. The development gap between the northern and southern hemispheres will widen still further. All this should be enough to make one realise that the unholy trinity of what Eisenhower once called the "military and industrial complex" (today the scientific and technological complex must be added to this!), is hardly likely to be changed radically through rational investigation or futurological deliberations — just as the military, bureaucratic and ideological authorities in the East do not want to renounce arms stock-piling.

This really does amount to a chain-reaction which would only give way to very strong pressure. So Robert Jungk's suggestions — he supports democratisation of futurology — which in themselves are certainly correct would probably not be a great help.

It is not simply a question of a major technological and scientific transformation but of a radical revolution, which would of course have to be non-violent if it were not to add new misfortunes to former misery.

If humanity is to live through and survive the next decades, then it must succeed in transferring from a war- to a peace-orientated economy, from a violent to a peaceful culture, from a system of world power blocks to an international peaceful order.

But all this amounts to a total revolution which could only be compared with the major revolutionary upheavals in man's history. Some years ago Fritz Baade drew a comparison with the elimination of cannibalism: "During the forty years until the end of the century we must bring about a revolution on earth which would match up to the great revolution of the elimination of cannibalism."

There have been repeated initiatives in this direction — but they have usually come to nothing, for example the structural reforms undertaken by the British Labour government after 1945 or the efforts of Khrushchev and Kennedy during the fifties and early sixties.

At present it does not look as if futurology, which is regarded as a third power and as such strives to achieve a synthesis of capitalism and communism, could succeed in fundamentally altering the negative developments within and between the major powers during the next few years. We will have to reckon on, at best, partial improvements materialising.

Things look better for the smaller nations which can renounce militarisation to a greater extent. The best chances of achieving a synthesis of democracy and socialism probably exist in Scandinavia or Holland on the one hand, and in Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia on the other hand. Prague is still a ray of hope. It was not by accident that here the efforts of the reformers went hand in hand with the endeavours of futurologists.

There is, therefore, no reason for particular optimism with regard to the next few decades. But it would be a dangerous illusion to ignore the shadows. One can but hope that in the third millenium, after the year 2000, these shadows will once again be illuminated.

Until then all those who want to work towards a more humane society here on earth are destined to swim against the tide continually. A quotation from Shaw may be some consolation: "The rational man adapts to the world; the irrational consists in trying to make the world adapt to the individual. Hence all progress depends on irrational individuals."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 February 1969)

Experiments with animals and animal lovers

Animal lovers, people involved in the protection of animals and vegetarians constantly complain about vivisection, and the use of animals in experiments. They are not interested in the fact that if it were not for experiments on animals there would be no serums or adequately tested new medicines.

The marvel of transplant operations on humans also required — under increasingly humanitarian circumstances — the sacrifice of thousands of dogs, monkeys and pigs. In this country, in 1967 alone some three million animals had to die for the sake of scientific progress.

For example, to investigate nutritional problems and test new medicines university research departments, Max Planck Institutes and industrial research laboratories needed 1.6 million mice and 600,000 rats during 1967.

For immunological research and the manufacture of serums 100,000 rabbits sacrificed their lives; 18,000 hamsters and 150,000 guinea-pigs were used for research into cancer and tuberculosis. During the same period experimental surgical operations, particularly transplant operations, claimed the lives of 10,000 dogs, 5,000 cats, 10,000 monkeys and 3,000 pigs. Moreover, were it not for the death of 19,000 head of cattle (including 7,000 calves), 8,000 horses and 9,000 sheep, many hormones and serums would not have been available.

Despite these large figures, no one can accuse scientists of wasting animal life for the sake of research and producing new medicines. If there were no moral inhibitions, then financial considerations alone would exclude this kind of attitude. Admittedly a mouse only costs 20 Pfennigs, but even a white breeding rat costs at least 1.50 Marks. Cats cost 40 Marks, dogs roughly 50 Marks and imported monkeys up to 200 Marks, not to mention the prices of larger animals.

Moreover, critics of experiments on animals should remember that animal lovers can also suffer from diabetes and that if cancer is eventually conquered neither they nor vegetarians will refuse treatment because millions of animals had to die before doctors and biochemists achieved this aim.

In the meantime, current circumstances seem to be changing. Michel Saboardy, director of the selection centre for laboratory animals at the French Research Ministry, recently reported that studies were being carried out aimed at breeding sterile experimental animals, free of all disease agents. Work has already begun on this project in the laboratories at Orléans-la-Source.

The Americans are considerably further ahead, but in the Federal Republic too this development is progressing. In many places aseptic animals are being produced which grow up in a germ-free environment. Admittedly, these methods are fairly expensive and it is an open question whether they are humane.

But germ-free breeding has an important advantage: in future, far fewer animals will be needed for experiments. This prospect justifies hopes that scientists will do all they can to reduce the number of animals who have to die to save human lives.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 February 1969)

French rocket to launch Federal Republic satellite

A French Diamond-B rocket is to be used to launch a Federal Republic research satellite into an equator-line orbit. This was agreed in Paris at the end of February by the French space authority CNES and the Federal Ministry for Scientific Research.

This project, "DIAL", will intensify Franco-Federal Republic cooperation on space research. Another joint project already underway is the telecommunications satellite "Symphonie." Before the DIAL project can be realised in a few years time, the new Diamond-B rocket has to undergo its first tests at the French space centre in Guyana, South America.

The loading capacity of the rocket consists of a "technological capsule" which is linked with the third stage of the rocket and will control efficiency, and of a research satellite for taking measurements in the magnetosphere (electron density, energy produced by particles and the strength of magnetic fields).

The satellite is already being built by Junkers of Munich; the Society for Space Research, the executive organ of the Federal Ministry for Scientific Research, is responsible for the construction of the satellite.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 February 1969)

HOUSING

Mechanisation and building costs

MINISTER TACKLES TRADITIONAL THINKING

Lauritz Lauritzen, the Minister of Housing, is planning to promote industrialised building methods. An independent committee set up last year to study the housing situation has completed its report. Details will be made known presently. It is hoped to reduce building costs by mass-production of prefabricated components. Herr Lauritzen recommends government subsidies as incentives to industry to provide the facilities.

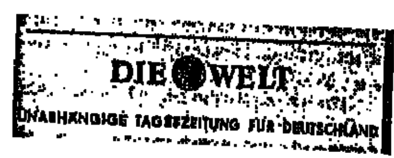
Lauritz Lauritzen, the Federal Minister of Housing, knows better than anyone else what to expect. The task he has set himself is truly gigantic. He wants to rid the country of an argument that is so familiar and has proved such an obstacle to progress—"That is the way we've always done it!"

This entrenched, conservative outlook has truly been a massive obstacle to progress in the past. The Minister has declared war on it, and hopes to uproot it gradually but firmly with the aid of financial incentives and patient guidance.

Why is Herr Lauritzen so ambitious? Why do the experts agree with him in their reports? Why have people with money to invest in housing been demanding price controls for years?

The explanation is simple. If prices continue to increase at the present rate, very soon no houses will be built at all because no one will be found to pay the exorbitant rents demanded. The cost of living index climbed from 100 points to 145 in the last twenty years.

The cost of living and earnings usually rise at about the same rate. Not so building costs. This index seemed to have run



amock at some stage. In almost two decades it shot up from 100 to 507 points, having no regard whatever for the comparative increase in income levels.

High rents were demanded because "that is the way we've always done it." The housing shortage did its share to keep rents climbing higher and higher. The building boom was interpreted by the authorities as a sign that progress was being made.

It was the economic recession that opened many contractors' eyes. The largest firms of builders and contractors—but only as many as could be counted on one hand—"discovered" industrialised building methods in neighbouring countries. Following the example of French,



Brick by brick the bricklayer builds in the traditional manner...
(Photos: dpa)

Danish and British enterprises, building components are now being manufactured in several plants throughout the country.

The huge revolving crane is now operating in three shifts. Presionsly it stood idle half the time beside a five-storey building, costing more than it cost to purchase.

To call a spade a spade, the so-called mechanisation of building was nothing but hogwash. Machines send costs soaring because they are rarely utilised to an extent that would make them economical. Mechanisation resulted in higher costs, and these in higher rents.

Here the point can be made that higher rents must also be seen in relation to the better quality of the flats built. This is certainly true. The statisticians have estimated that better quality accounts for about forty per cent of the overall increase in housing costs. Nevertheless, this does not explain the enormous discrepancy between living costs and building costs.

The next question is: who really wants to see a reduction in housing costs? Probably only the people who place the building orders. These have been powerless in the past, however, because their numbers and the demand created gave contractors the better bargaining position. This too probably explains the improvement in quality, especially in extensions, which were surely not always demanded by the owners.

*Is it wrong for an architect to demand rents proportionate to the cost of a house? The point to be made is not that this practice should be criticised but that no impulse towards lower prices can be expected from it. Is the manufacturer of building material interested in lower pri-*cos? Certainly not, since selling prices are also a factor in his profit margins.

The contractor is in the same position, as long as economic conditions keep the orders coming in. Officials in charge of public funds have also done nothing to give prices a downward tilt. True, the grants they issue are limited in accordance with the size of a project, but the dimensions vary only in accordance with the increase in building prices.

Unless the housing industry is to be paralysed, some initial incentives must be given by the Minister of Housing. On this the experts are agreed. The Minister can take the only course possible to bring the price curve closer to the cost of living index—industrialisation.

Whatever happens, no one can expect a magic drop in building prices. Much will be gained if they can be held on a level with mounting labour and material costs.

The view is again and again advanced in discussion of the housing industry that the number of new flats needed in the Federal Republic is decreasing because demand will soon be covered. This sounds logical and is thus very convincing. When it is considered, however, that a house has an average life expectancy of fifty years, although the houses of tomorrow will certainly not last as long, an average 400,000 flats must be built annually to maintain a total of twenty million flats.

In this estimate no account is taken of the growth in the population. Nor is allowance made for the fact that the trend towards larger living units will again set in when the economy has forgotten the recession. Town improvement schemes, a major factor in welfare policy, may also require a higher average than 400,000 new flats annually.

This will not be possible, however, as long as the building industry is a sector in which everyone can set his own standards of earning capacity. The budding architect in college is still too concerned with aesthetic values. He must be acquainted more thoroughly with the possibilities of various building materials. In the literal sense of the term, he must "come to grips" with material.

The young architect is often unable to assess the true value of a new material. He is capable of building a functional house for the owner, but no guarantee is given that the house will also be functional for the contractor.

Officials out of touch

The Board of Public Works is also away out in the cold in this respect. Officials are completely out of touch with the costs of a project. Schedules for tradesmen, for example, are rarely worked out. The plumber enters a house when no one is yet allowed to walk on the new tiles. He is there, so he sets to work—as if only his interests were at stake!

Industrial building methods should not be confused with prefabrication. Both spheres run parallel. Industrial methods mean planning and working like a streamlined industrial enterprise.

Pilot schemes financed by the government have shown what can be saved with such methods. Up to 100 Marks per square metre of living area was saved in comparative projects organised according to conventional and progressive systems. The industrial system proved immensely superior thanks to careful planning, co-ordination, continuity of all operations, facilitating accurate estimates on the part of all enterprises engaged in the project.

Industrialisation presumes research, however. Without it, no comprehensive survey can be made of the building sector. The research budget in this field amounts to only 500,000 Marks annually. It is now planned to increase it to five million Marks.

Switzerland is the only country with a Building Research Act. The Swiss spend ten million francs a year to find out how they should live in future. The British, with their traditional respect for their own four walls, spend forty million Marks on research.

It is hardly surprising that America provides 900 million Marks for construction research, but the reason it does so should be food for thought for this country which survives on exports. The Americans are so generous for economic reasons. Industrial living is America's export product of tomorrow.

American manufacturers are not planning to send houses across the Atlantic. They will sell their expertise and, if possible, industrial goods which may revolutionize living conditions. They take to heart what manufacturers in the Federal Republic merely know—that the walls of houses are becoming thinner. The "shell" that used to account for ninety per cent of the costs now accounts for only 34 to forty per cent.

Sound-proofing and heating arrangements are still important factors, but not to the extent that once were. The emphasis is now on comfort.

Houses are planned in which the owners or tenants can decide themselves how they want to arrange their walls. This naturally involves technical and legal problems, since a tenant sitting in his living-room cannot be expected to be indifferent to whether there is a kitchen overhead in which people are continually moving around.

Only fifty years' life span

Flats are becoming consumer goods. On this too the experts agree, and it is unlikely that the houses of tomorrow will be expected to last fifty years. The life rhythms of houses are becoming shorter. Children are not content with their parents' houses. This may smack of futurism, but the day has passed when planners and experts can afford to ignore this trend.

Short-lived progress is made on estates financed by one company. What is produced on the assembly line, however, is not always used on the site. The building industry, in which a number of trade unions are now going their own way in-

Continued on page 11

... but pre-fabrication is the method of the future



TRADE FAIRS

Household goods exhibition in Cologne

Rarely has an exhibition of household goods been awaited with such excitement as this year's spring fair in Cologne. Among the various reasons for this is the fact that the major sectors of the electrical household appliances industry are again represented, the giants who only appear in Cologne at this time of the year.

Another reason for the high expectations of this exhibition was the fact that the 1968 event was still too close to the recession. This was more an exhibition of hope than of success. This year too manufacturers showed imagination in finding incentives to boost sales, and to top it all. Cologne as the first spring fair is regarded as an economic barometer, this year indicating perhaps the future price trends.

Manufacturers and traders are still speaking of "relative price stability". Many traders are even predicting a Cologne fair without price increases. But such forecasts should be made with extreme caution.

Industry is toying with the idea of increasing prices. This is what prompted the president of the association of retail traders, Herr Illerhaus, to urge traders not to accept every price increase announced by manufacturers.

This should not be very difficult to do in the household goods sector since no other market is probably so keenly contested as this. Both home and foreign supplies are vieing with each other to hold the market, and higher prices would not be good policy.

True, manufacturers here have so far held out against foreign suppliers, partly even by using this competition to increase sales. Competition has led to greater partnership in the large-scale household appliance sector.

Many argue that partnership has reached alarming proportions in this industry, but the Cologne fair shows that for all their cooperation the range of products marketed by the leading concerns is still as extensive as ever. Indeed, if anything, these companies are fighting hard for distinction. Each is endeavouring to present a many-sided programme, both technically and in design and price, and to press ahead with the development of new appliances.

Smaller specialised companies are no less active in the field. Consumers profit both from pooling of resources and from specialisation, as was obious from the Cologne fair. Greater partnership means greater mass production and thus competitive prices. Greater specialisation means that consumers' special requirements can be considered.



A set of saucepans that were displayed at Cologne. The design was taken from France under licence.
(Photo: dpa)

Against this background therefore it would seem that the hardware and household appliance industry has reason to be happy and contented. This is not quite the case since overproduction is still a problem and the process of weeding out ailing enterprises in the industrial and trading sectors is still going on.

Outsiders are continually appearing to outbid established companies and suppliers from other European and overseas countries are assailing the market. The market here is considered very absorbent by foreign suppliers.

However much is imported, however, it must be remembered that this country is also one of the leading exporters of households goods. Judging by reports from exhibitors in Cologne, the measures taken by the Federal government to curb exports and alleviate imports have had no noticeable effect.

French suppliers, for example, cannot pass on the our per cent reduction on imports because they must pay higher wages. In this the Italians have perhaps been more successful.

This means that imports will be less affected by these exceptional measures than had been originally feared. Nevertheless, domestic suppliers emphasise their determination this year to go all out to consolidate their footing on the home market, anticipating a possible decline in exports.

All of which suggests that competition in the household goods sector will become keener than ever. In fact, this might easily lead to overheating if prices take an unexpected spurt.

Few manufacturers believe that this will happen, however, although conditions may vary in sectors with high abour costs, such as those of tools and precision instruments. Here prices are expected to increase.

The Cologne fair showed that whereas electric tools are slightly more expensive, prices of household and hobby appliances remained relatively stable. In the metal sector prices reflected the higher cost of raw material such as copper and brass.

Price increases are nothing new in this country since about the middle of last December. The "stable price lists" of the Cologne fair therefore may not signify much.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 February 1969)

Production of pianos up but sales down

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

"Manufacturers of music instruments have surmounted the recession. General activity is again satisfactory. We hope to have a good exhibition, but we expect to have to face keen pressure on prices and keen competition from abroad. But we hope to hold our own," said the managing director of the industry's association, Herr Zimmermann. He was speaking on the evening prior to the opening of the Frankfurt Spring Fair.

The economic recession was a greater knock to makers of musical instruments than to many other manufacturers. The slump continued until the middle of last year.

The piano industry increased output by 2,000 to 22,000 pianos and grand pianos, but sales were down again in 1968. Returns slipped from 69.4 million Marks in 1966 to 62.4 million in 1967 and down to sixty million Marks last year.

Sales of small musical instruments increased sloghily last year to 122 million Marks, but were still below the 128 million Marks booked in 1966. Herr Zimmermann expects a four to five per cent increase in production this year.

Prices are expected to go up two to three per cent, largely due to the higher cost of raw material. Especially nonferrous metals have become more expensive.

Higher prices reflect also the better economic conditions now prevailing in this industry. The Frankfurt Fair will indicate the extent to which price increases can be passed on to the market.

The trend on the international market will be decisive. Manufacturers in this country are very dependent on exports. About fifty per cent of pianos and no less than 65 per cent of smaller instruments are exported.

Exports of pianos increased last year, but foreign sales of small instruments dropped, mainly as a result of the abating beat wave. Imports of small instruments increased, however. Imports now account for thirty to 35 per cent of sales.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 February 1969)

Mechanisation and building costs

Continued from page 10

dependent of each other, must be reorganised with a rationalisation staff at the top.

The house of tomorrow should be built like a refrigerator. From the basic design to the last screw there should be no ed in a project must realise that it can waste of energy. Every enterprise engaged in a project must realise that it can defend its position only with maximum quality and minimum prices.

This leads on to the question of competition which in recent times has impressed upon contractors the potentialities of industrialised building methods. A small conventional building project requires thirty working hours per square metre of living area. With an industrialised system the same work could be done in seven or eight hours.

This of course has vome as a shock to skilled workers in the building sector. Slowly it is becoming apparent that a revolution is taking place. Craftsmen are joining forces not only on a horizontal plane but on a vertical plane as well.

Various crafts are forming associations which jointly offer their services. One organisation has already worked out a pattern of cooperation which opens the way to its members to industrialised building.

What such associations are offering their members should be a guide to the building industry at large. These new groups offer orientation.

One such organisation exists in Stuttgart, but the documentary work being carried out on building methods is hampered by lack of funds, although extensive data on expertise and the ever-increasing volume of building material is being collected. Why is it not possible to open an information centre which could immediately advise an architect on what materials would be suited to a particular project?

Paradoxically, the Russians regularly turn to Stuttgart for advice. They want to keep in touch with the latest research on future living conditions.

Housing will undergo many changes, despite all the existing obstacles in its way, because building methods must change if adequate conditions are to be created for the future. That the government should support progressive developments goes without saying—for social and economic reasons. The building industry is after all the strongest incentive to the economy.

(DIE WELT, 26 February 1969)

TECHNOLOGY

Opel to be congratulated on new models

POWERFUL AND RELIABLE - LOOKING SALOONS

Opel's design engineers and marketing men must both be congratulated on the work that has gone into the new Kapitän, Admiral and Diplomat models. The design side put in a great deal of engineering work on the new range and the marketing division wisely let them go ahead, with the result that although they are not inexpensive the new models drive safely and appear to be of sound workmanship. They combine a great deal of technology, good workmanship, ease of handling and safety.

They are the:

Kapitän: In a 132-horse-power, 2.8-litre version costing 13,542 Marks and a 145-horse-power version costing 14,719 Marks.

Admiral: 132 hp, 2.8 litres and 14,319 Marks, or with 145-hp engine 14,719 Marks.

Admiral with a 165-horse-power fuel injection engine at 15,962 Marks.

Diplomat with the same injection engine costing 17,760 Marks or in a 230-horse-power, 5.8-litre V8 version costing 20,258 Marks.

The eight-cylinder version comes complete with automatic transmission. For the other models it is an optional extra. All models have a four-speed gearbox with column change. Floor change is available on request. The Kapitän and Admiral do not have as a standard fitting the rear window heating that was incorporated in all the test vehicles driven in the south of France.

Driving along the boulevards of Nice and Cannes, Monte Carlo and Antibes, over the Col de Vence and narrow, washed-out mountain tracks covered in slush and scree and only seven to ten feet wide between the Côte d'Azur and the savage landscape of the Pic de Baudon the version that gave most satisfaction was the 165-horse-power, 2.8-litre, fuel-injection Admiral with automatic transmission.

Fuel injection and manual transmission did not appear to be 100 per cent on the same wavelength but the computerised Bosch fuel injection unit, Opel automatic gearbox and six-cylinder series engine matched one another almost perfectly.



Opel's new models – the Admiral (right) and Diplomat. (Photo: Opel)

The surprising factor about the new Opel models is neither the expected comfort nor the powerful engines (a matter of course for General Motors subsidiary Opel) nor yet the impressive Euro-American body design that is unmistakably the product of US-schooled styling. The surprising factor is the chassis.

Opel conducted a brutally frank investigation into the reasons why virtually no one appeared to be interested in the existing range of larger Opel models and came to the impressive conclusion that what was needed was more quality and more technology.

The new de Dion axle ensures the sixteen-footers with their nine foot four wheelbase and unladen weight of a ton and a half reliable roadholding. In comparison with the old rigid, spring-leaf axle the newcomer represents an engineering miracle for Opel, even if it is not completely unknown among other manufacturers of fine automobiles.

It is, the engineers say, a combination of the good features of rigid axles and the good features of independent suspension. Track and camber angle are said not to change and the weight of unsprung mass is claimed to remain unsubstantial. With spiral springs replacing the old spring-leaf design wheel drive and guiding are now separate.

Even people who are left none the wiser from Opel's use of the word de Dion as though it were the be all and end all of good roadholding will hardly fail to notice how much better the new models respond and how much safer driver and passenger can feel.

At high speeds the steering, which has a most generous transmission, cannot keep pace with the excellent roadholding in side winds. Otherwise the easy steering feels American.

The brakes make a good impression. In fuel-injection models there are disc brakes on all four wheels, otherwise only on the front wheels. According to Opel the four-door body has been strengthened and the passenger compartment designed as a safety cell. The heating and ventilation seem effective and air-conditioning can be installed.

The comfortable seats are high-backed and convey a feeling of safety. The dashboard is a sight for sore eyes but the arrangement of the controls is perhaps not ideal and it is unusual, to say the least, for the driver to be able to see his own reflection in the instrument faces. The eighty-litre (twenty US gallons) tank, on the other hand, is most convenient.

Reports that the new Opels look like bloated Commodores are wrong. These powerful and reliable-looking models come as a pleasant surprise. The wide strip of bodywork between the rear side windows and the rear window appears to be a characteristic of the new GM line, but another old friend, the dowager's hump over the rear axle, is conspicuous by its absence.

(DIE WELT, 4 March 1969)

The race between cars and roads



As a result of its geographical location this country has become the motoring crossroads of Europe. At present the autobahn network is just a little short of 2,500 miles, a good deal more than that of any other European country. Italy has 1,560 miles of motorway, France 690, Britain 560 and the Netherlands 530.

This, of course, means little when the volume of traffic is taken into account. Motorisation may not be continuing at the pace of the last ten years but it is still progressing faster than road-building programmes and this state of affairs is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

There are already twelve million private cars on the roads and this figure is expected to increase to 14.2 million next year. Over the same period a maximum of 500 miles of autobahn will be completed.

This hare and tortoise game is typical of the traffic situation in this country, but an improvement has occurred of late in that the hare at last appears to be catching up with the tortoise.

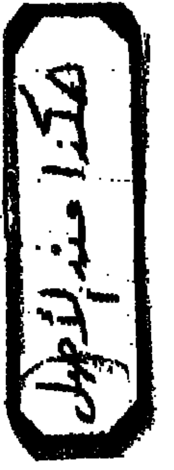
Even if, as Transport Minister Leber recently stated, no guarantee can be given that road capacity will be able to keep pace with the growing number of vehicles on the roads in the years to come the lastest road-building plans ought at least to help the road network hold its own.

The plans already taking shape form part of the largest road-building programme in Europe. In five-year plans from 1971 to 1985 no less than 92,000 million Marks are to be spent. The final target of the Ministry of Transport's long-term plans, which will be submitted to the Bundestag next year, is another 3,000 miles of autobahn.

No town in the country will then be more than thirty miles away from an autobahn feeder road. What is more, sixteen autobahn frontier crossings will ensure swift access to the autobahn networks of the rest of Europe.

This is a project of truly gigantic dimensions. Even though there can be no saying at the present juncture whether the programme will solve traffic problems for all time, the mere initiative deserves the highest praise.

(Hannoversche Presse, 7 March 1969)



INDUSTRY

Problems of air pollution cause increased anxiety

American futurologists estimate that by the year 2000 the amount of sulphur dioxide sent up in smoke over the United States will increase from twenty to over thirty million tons a year unless a fundamental change in the sources of primary energy (from coal and oil to natural gas and nuclear power) comes about.

Yet even these figures presuppose that the sulphur content of coal and oil will have been cut by twenty per cent.

Carbon monoxide fumes given off by car exhausts are expected to more than treble in volume by the end of the century, from twelve to over forty million tons a year, unless clean exhausts succeed in reducing the amount of carbon dioxide by the hoped-for eighty per cent.

Climatic conditions play a part in the effect of smoke, soot and car exhausts. Smog in wintry London, for instance, cannot be compared with the sun-heated smog of Los Angeles.

From 2 to 8 December 1962 the Ruhr was also covered in a blanket of smoky fog and the North Rhine-Westphalian smog warning plan of 1 December 1965 was one of the results. Fortunately the plan has not yet had to be put into action since, unlike in England, this country only suffers from serious bouts of smog every ten or fifteen years.

The Federal Republic is internationally reputed to be a model of environmental hygiene and North Rhine-Westphalia heads the field in combatting air pollution.

Thirty-four of the 52 Thomas converters in operation at the beginning of the 1962 clean air programme have either been taken out of commission or replaced by dust-free LD or LDAC converters. The remaining eighteen are to be scrapped in stages by 1970 or 1971. With them will disappear the last clouds of belching brown smoke over the steelworks of the Ruhr.

The other side of the coin is the effect this expensive clean air venture has had on the competitive position of the steel industry in this country. Other Common Market countries flatly refuse to make their own steelworks subject to the same conditions.

Depending on the size of plant, durability of the detoxication equipment and extent to which the purified exhaust can be used for other purposes the cost of purifying the fumes given off by steelworks in this country ranges between five and seven Marks per ton of crude steel.

These figures do not include the air purification costs incurred during the various other stages of converting iron ore into high-quality steel. These expenses are booked as normal running costs. Not to mention the treatment of the steel surface during continuous casting or pressing or the expenditure on clearing dust or smoke in rolling mills. These, again, are items for which no cost details whatsoever are available.

At the foundry air purification costs per ton of finished casting range between three and ten Marks depending on how great the reflux of iron is during casting. With profit margins as low as they are at present additional expenditure of this kind represents a threat to the continued existence of the firms involved.

Between January 1955 and December 1965 North Rhine-Westphalian industrial firms employing more than 100 people spent 1,390 million Marks on air purification, according to a survey conducted by Duisburg chamber of commerce. More than 42 million Marks of this sum were spent on air pollution research.

The main offenders after the steelworks, which are now largely clean, are the power stations, which omit large quantities of sulphur dioxide. Here too dust no longer belches forth from the chimneys but an economically feasible way of desulphurising the fumes has yet to be found.

Large-scale trials of the most promising processes have been under way in North Rhine-Westphalia for some time but so far no reliable method has proved itself in practice.

As a result it is quite conceivable that as nuclear reactors and natural gas-fired power stations take over the job of generating electric power these trials may one day be brought to a halt because the prospects of a successful conclusion are out of all proportion to the expense.

Until a few years ago the chemical industry accounted for about two per cent of industrial sulphur dioxide fumes. Now the Bayer dual-contact process has been introduced the percentage has probably dropped to 0.5 and is likely to fall still further.

The motor industry solved its exhaust problems at the beginning of 1967 in accordance with the California formula mandatory in the United States since the beginning of 1968. Volkswagen are the most seriously-affected of all manufacturers exporting to the United States and took prompt action.

Step by step clean exhaust regulations are being introduced in this country too. There are already statutory limits to the amount of toxic gases permitted when car engines are ticking over in neutral.

Economic considerations and the small capacities of suppliers are only part of the reason why comprehensive clean exhaust regulations are a long time coming. For obvious reasons the Federal government would prefer uniform regulations to be introduced for the entire Common Market.

Sweeping changes will not be brought about in dense conurbation traffic until the electric town car becomes reality. Research teams and engineers in this country too are working hard to improve existing designs. Even so, there can be no saying when developments will have reached the stage that electric cars can replace diesel and petrol-engined vehicles. Twenty years is an optimistic view.

Industrial air pollution can be controlled more effectively if the network of measuring stations is narrowly-meshed. In this respect too North Rhine-Westphalia leads the field, not only in the number and distribution of state-owned measuring stations but also in the number of posts operated by industrials firms. The air pollution equipment of Bayer Chemicals, for instance, is reputed by specialists all over the world to be a model of its kind.

As the brown smoke ceases to belch forth from the steelworks the people of the Ruhr will be able to see more of the blue skies overhead. Complete success will only be achieved when natural gas or nuclear energy are in general use and other, sulphurous fuels can be burnt without leaving traces. There is still a long way to go.

(Industriekurier, 6 March 1969)

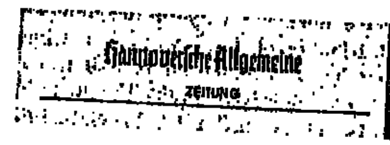
MODERN LIVING

Palm trees in Frankfurt celebrate 100 years

In March the Frankfurt Palm Gardens celebrate their centenary. Various festivities have been planned to commemorate the event, extending to December. The first event will be a ball, to which many famous scientists, heads of botanical gardens from all over the world and other honoured guests have been invited.

"The Palm Gardens are a special adornment to our city and the pride of our citizens," Kaiser Wilhelm I said when visiting the Gardens on 20 October 1876. That was five years after the Gardens had been opened with great ceremony by Crown Prince Friedrich in March 1791.

But the true beginning of the Gardens was 1869 when the association for the establishment of the Gardens was established and citizens from Frankfurt subscribed 220,250 gulden for the project.



It had been decided to go ahead with this idea in 1868. Duke Adolf of Nassau who had his court at Wiesbaden offered to sell the famous winter gardens he had at Biebrich. The Frankfurt head gardener, Heinrich Siesmayer, negotiated for this collection, indicating that Frankfurt was interested in acquiring it. A committee was set up and citizens were asked to subscribe for the purchase.

The brothers Siesmayer undertook to lay out the gardens without charging a fee, setting up the palm tree house and the greenhouses. In October 1869 the plants could be transplanted from Biebrich to the gardens in Frankfurt.

On the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the gardens all the greenhouses were renovated, electric lighting was installed, the central heating system was improved and a rose garden was designed. At the same time a boating pool with a waterfall, fountains and a sports field and stadium were added. A critic of the time called the Gardens "a pearl among the gardens of Europe".

The Second World war seemed to spell the end to it all. So much lay in ruins, although the most important plants were saved. The Gardens were confiscated by the Americans for their own use immediately after the war and for three years the public were not admitted.

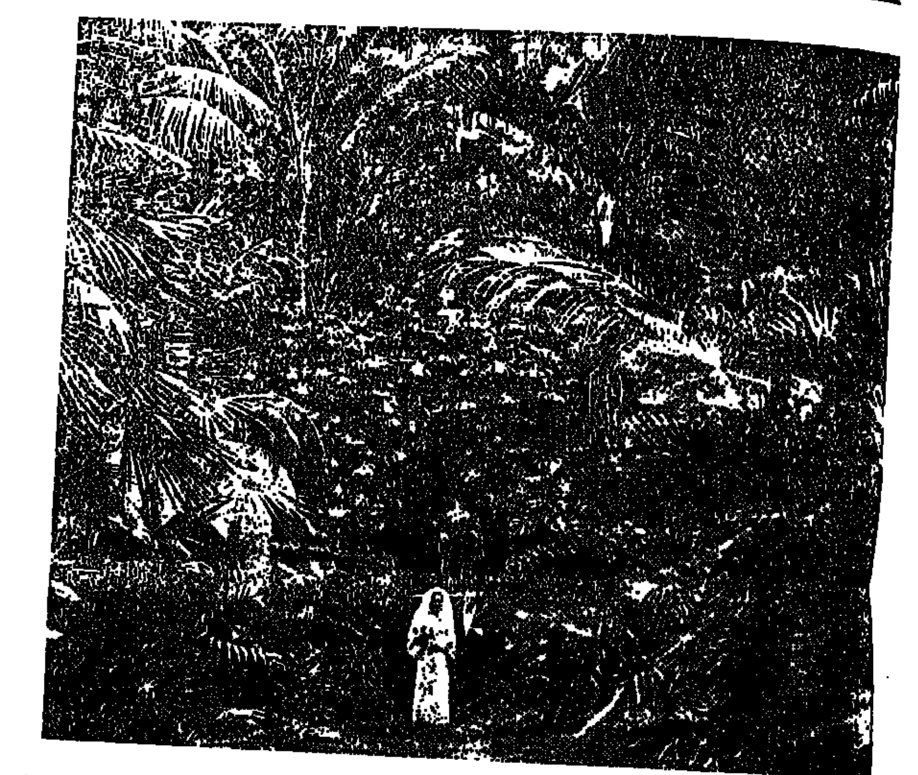
During this period of confiscation the Americans were able to put right most of the damage done and the previous director of the Palm Gardens was employed to supervise restoration.

In May 1952 the Gardens were again opened to the public, the Americans retaining only the Garden House. Since then the annual exhibition has been held and the renovations of the buildings in the Gardens have been continued. Since then nine million Marks have been spent on the alterations and improvements to the buildings, a sum that the present director of the Gardens, Dr Gustav Schoser, would like to have a second time in order to realise all the plans he has.

Dr Schoser has an extensive plan for developing almost 50 acres of land. He would like to continue the idea that the Siesmayer brothers had of making the Garden a sort of living museum of tropical plants. Dr. Schoser would also like to develop flower gardens.

A start has already been made. This year 100,000 hard-to-come-by bulbs were planted. It is hoped that a splendid showing will eventually be had from this development. Palm trees dating from the sixteenth century will underline the exotic character of the Gardens and will be an added attraction for visitors. The palms stand 25 feet high.

The Gardens include among many other plants 2,500 varieties of orchid, 1,100 species of cactus, 600 varieties of fern and more than 250 varieties of begonia. All these can be seen in the various show greenhouses that are included in the Gardens. The full-time staff are experts in caring for these exotic plants. Considerable attention has to be paid to the temperatures in which they grow. Soils have to be carefully chosen.



Not a marriage in the jungle but newly-weds posing for wedding pictures in the Palm Gardens in Frankfurt. The Gardens are celebrating 100 years of their existence.

(Photo: Lutz Kleinhaus)

During the course of the anniversary celebrations twelve horticultural exhibitions have been planned. The first will be entitled "100 years in the Palm Gardens".

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 March 1969)

Where the vineyards flourish and almond trees blossom

THE BEAUTIES OF THE PALATINATE

Every year when the first hints of spring break out in this country from Flensburg to Constance people in other parts of the country look with envy at those who live along the route that passes through the wine growing district and along the Bergstrassler.

People who live along the Bergstrassler take it as read that they are the ones to have the first almond blossoms of the year. People in the Palatinate, however, have planted a species of almond whose blossoms open a couple of days earlier than the almond trees along the Bergstrassler so that they are able to call triumphantly — The almond blossoms are out. People on the Bergstrassler and living along the route that passes through the wine-growing area (Deutsche Weinstrasse) both consider themselves blessed by the sun and spring brings with it the appropriate honours for that.

When the first shy blossoms appear on the almond trees growing in wind-protected corners, surrounded by bare trees, the vineyards are without life, and the lanes down which the wine wagons pass are still bitterly cold. But to the perceptive there is an inkling of what will happen soon. Yellow fuchsia climbs round the lofts, the buds swell and the wine-growers know that soon the tendrils will begin to unfurl.

People travelling in the Palatinate at this time of the year turn off the autobahn at Grünstadt and drive on to the road that passes through this country's most famous wine-growing area, the Deutsche Weinstrasse. This most beloved roadway twists and turns through many villages. The road goes from Grünstadt through Herxheim, past Kallstadt, Ungstein, Bad Dürkheim and further south to Schweigen Deutsches Weintor, which leads into Alsace. All the villages along the way have delighful-sounding names, associated with the delights of viticulture. There is Forster Schnepfenflug, Wachenheimer Gerümpel, Ruppertsberger Nussbien, and Kallstadter Saumagen. Where do you begin and where do you end!

At the time of the almond blossom those who are travelling in search of vintage wines laid in the cellars at Christmas time should go into the wine shops where generations and generations have sat round wooden tables and eaten their meals and drunk the famous wines. If you want to drink a good Mussbacher you can drink it at Mussbach or if you want to drink a good Edenkobener you can drink it in Edenkoben, but you cannot get these wines anywhere else except in these villages. People who live in the Palatinate like to say that automobiles are very much like the horses of olden times who had a sense for finding where to go for a good glass of wine.

Visitors to the Palatinate are always very impressed by the countryside with the terraced vineyards, but they are not so impressed with the wine shops. In autumn it is essential to have a tent in the back of the car because the accommodation is not so good. This is so because the region is only a tourist attraction when the new wine harvest is being pressed. In many villages visitors have to drink the costly wines in rooms that were built at the turn of the century.

In many ways the Palatinate is a late comer to the advantages of tourism. Deidesheim has been a spa since last year and since then the small townships, some of which are 1,200 years old, have increased their tourism. Bad Dürkheim has had a considerable advantage as a venue for congresses since its own airport was opened. Wachenheim is to have a preserve for wild animals and the Palatinate authorities have set in motion a programme with the slogan, "Holidays in the vineyards".

This programme is unique in that a cheaper holiday could not be had. Guests who help in the vineyards live almost for nothing. When the wine is pressed they receive a couple of bottles with a note of appreciation from the vineyard owner.

Nothing has yet been planned but spring is in the air and the world, from above, looks a little buckled.

No place is more tempting than the castle at Hambach which is loaded with historical associations. Winter and spring make the ruins of the castle look somewhat magical. The chestnut trees growing thickly around give the castle grace. In the summer light it is possible to stand on one of the ruined balconies and look out across the plain where the vineyards stretch from village to village. The little villages are there with red roofs and there is the village church. Further off there are fields that extend to the banks of the Rhine. On the horizon the soft silhouette of the Oden Forest can be discerned.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 March 1969)

Federal Republic holiday resorts gain in popularity

Holiday resorts in the Federal Republic are getting more and more popular. An institute dealing with tourism attached to Munich University has conducted a survey on the number of people from this country who take their holidays abroad. The survey shows clearly that there has been a consistent decline in the number of people who go out of the country for a holiday — from 49 per cent in 1966 to 46 per cent in 1967 to 42 per cent last year.

The survey further disclosed that since the decline in 1967 the desire for travel has again begun to show an increase. During 1968 as many as 36 per cent of people in this country went away for their annual holiday. Nevertheless the economic boom of autumn came too late to affect travel as in the record year 1966.

On average people who went away for their holidays spent 512 Marks. Travellers abroad were obliged to spend 90 Marks more for their holiday than holidaymakers who remained in this country. Spending was on average at the same level as in 1967.

The list of most popular holiday resorts remained very much the same. Within the Federal Republic these were the Alps, the lower Alps, the North Sea and Baltic coastline and the Black Forest. Abroad, Austria and Italy were the most popular countries.

It is worth noting that in recent years there has been a shift in the popularity of domestic resorts. There has been an increase in Bavaria's tourism of 42 per cent over the past ten years. In Schleswig-Holstein tourism has increased by as much as 82 per cent.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 5 March 1969)

SPORT

Willi Daume comments critically on criticism

Willi Daume spoke even more quietly than usual. His words to the extraordinary general meeting of the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB) in the council chamber of Bremen town hall were heavy with significance and bore witness to a trace of sadness.

"I have asked one of the Vice-Presidents," he said, choosing his words carefully to convey an impression of casualness," to take over the duties of President. Would the meeting please indicate its support for Willi Weyer in the customary manner."

For several minutes the assembled representatives of eight million members of sports clubs and organisations were taken aback. It could not, they realised, have been an easy decision to make for a man who as DSB President for nearly nineteen, NOC chairman for eight and head of the Organising Committee for the Munich Olympics for the past two years has for so long represented sport in this country.

Having delegated the conduct of business to Willi Weyer, Herr Daume, although he formally remains President, felt obliged to submit a report to the meeting. What he had to say made it clear that criticism levelled at him of late has hurt him more than he would be prepared to admit.

As befits a man holding down three such important jobs, Willi Daume took as criticism many a comment that was not directed against him but was made in his support, proposals aimed at easing the strain that is bound to affect even the strongest of men when overwhelmed with offices.

There can be no doubt that Willi Daume will remain the dominant figure on the sporting scene even after handing over control of the DSB. He emphasised at Bremen that the decision, entirely his own, had mainly been made in order to concentrate on the most important job of all, preparing the Munich Olympics.

In order to devote all his energy to preparations for the 1972 Olympics Herr Daume is to forgo another of his offices. At the May general meeting of the National Olympic Committee, he announced, he is to ask to be relieved of his duties and to request the election of another NOC chairman.

After having seemed a little less his old self than usual recently Willi Daume at Bremen no longer conveyed the impression of tiredness. He commented critically on criticism that has been levelled at him while at the same time stressing that it had not fallen on deaf ears.

In his eleventh situation report during nineteen years in office he outlined the progress made, the outcome of creative thinking by all: the Golden Plan and the Second Way, the unparalleled development of the DSB and finally noted that government support for the Munich Olympics had not been forthcoming of its own accord.

Willi Daume's words on the role of competitive sport in society were accepted by the assembled company as a statement of belief and a programme.

"Competitive sport is the hub and motive force of sport as a whole," Herr Daume said. "It has for this reason with a certain justification become a standard of value between nations. But the limit is reached when Olympic medals are degraded to the status of trophies of nationalistic self-satisfaction.

"To turn this screw is to end at Olympic professionalism and there is no market for that in this country unless the government employs a standing army of medal-winners and that we do not favour."

"I say this," Willi Daume added, "because the way in which concern about the issue has been misunderstood gives me every good reason to do so." The assembled sports spokesmen spurned discussion, preferring to respond with demonstrative applause. They recognised in this attacking approach the Daume of old and their applause showed that sport in this country will continue to be governed by principles outlined in virtually programmatic form by Willi Daume in Bremen.

The sadness of the first few minutes of the meeting had abated and when the President returned to his seat to leave the further handling of the proceedings to Willi Weyer it is improbable that anyone in the council chamber would have chosen to interpret Herr Daume's decision as a resigned retreat. Willi Daume's partial resignation at Bremen was generally assessed as a forward retreat.

Willi Daume (second from right) at the extraordinary general meeting of the Federal Republic Sports League.

(Photo: dpa)

Hauss and Häfner turn pro.

Gudrun Hauss and Walter Häfner, this year's Federal Republic ice-skating pairs champions, have turned professional. The Mannheim couple signed a contract in Chicago with the American revue "Holiday on Ice". They came seventh at the Colorado Springs world championships.

(DIE WELT, 6 March 1969)

Sports headquarters set up in Frankfurt

Organised sport in this country is to have its headquarters in Frankfurt and, at long last, as Federal Republic Sports League Vice-President Dr Walter Wülfing noted, an end has been put to the dissatisfaction resulting from the uncertain relationship between Sports League, National Olympic Committee, National Olympic Society and Sports Aid Foundation.

These, in addition to the approval of 2.14-million-Mark budget for 1969, were the main decisions reached at the Bremen meeting of the Sports League's general committee.

Once again the sights were set for the future. The decision to site the organisation's head office in Frankfurt means that the Committee for the Promotion of Competitive Sport will be within easy reach of the gymnasts' national training centre, the Hesse sports academy and the Sporting Facilities Institute.

Frankfurt clearly headed the list of prospective headquarters with 197 votes in its favour. Cologne received 73, Baden-Baden eleven and Wiesbaden no votes at all.

The Federal Republic Golf and Ski Bob Associations were approved as full member organisations of the League and Makkabi, the Jewish gymnastics and sports association, was accorded extraordinary membership.

Josef Neckermann, mail-order magnate, Olympic equestrian gold medallist and chairman of the Sports Aid Foundation, replied to critics who wanted not only to limit the part played by this welfare organisation but also to restrict its responsibilities and impose controls.

"Let us allow young people the right to criticise," Herr Neckermann argued. "Then we will be able to criticise young people." Misunderstandings and mutual dissatisfaction were cleared up in frank and open debate.

In the course of discussion of the ordinary and extraordinary budgets for 1969, which balanced out at income and expenditure of 2.14 million Marks, it was disclosed that the Federal Ministry of the Interior has for the first time ever made a 300,000-Mark grant towards the Sports League's administrative expenses.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1969)

Tangible proof of the will to join forces and concentrate efforts was provided by the resolution to reform the Committee for the Promotion of Competitive Sport, submitted by the executive, amended by representatives of individual sports the day before and finally accorded the general meeting's approval.

This committee, consisting of members appointed by the DSB executive, has in the past proved unable to act because its advice and decisions have not met with the approval of individual sporting organisations. In its new form, described by DSB general secretary Karl-Heinz Gieseler as democratised, the participation of all organisations representing individual disciplines is to be assured.

This at first glance extremely complex reorganisation was discussed passionately and at length in Bremen. The member organisations, ably represented by Hans Passlack, general secretary of the Federal Republic Football League, were worried that their authority migh be undermined and finally succeeded in ensuring that a man in whom they have confidence was elected to the committee's executive.

(DIE WELT, 3 March 1969)

1972 Olympic Games estimates announced in Munich

Munich 1972, the next Olympic Games, will cost a total of 1,008 million Marks, less than half of which will come from the taxpayers' pockets, Hermann Reichart, assistant general secretary of the organising committee, stressed recently in Munich.

Financial plans for the Games at present provide for 787 million Marks to be spent on building Olympic facilities in Munich and a further 49 million Marks for the yachting events in Kiel.

Staging the Games is expected to cost 172 million Marks, sixteen million of which are to be raised by means of donations. The holding company responsible for the Olympic buildings expects income of 400 million Marks and the organising committee hopes to make 156 million Marks in profits.

The remaining 436 million Marks will have to be provided from public funds.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 March 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0 05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc 0 60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0 30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0 50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0 25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.49
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0 25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0 50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0 50
Senegal	F.C.F.A 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0 90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 15 —
S Viet Nam	V.N $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 6.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl 0 10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din 1 —
Zambia	11 d